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THE CONTEST OF PARTIES

REPUBLICANS PREPARING FOR EARNEST WORK.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE—OPENING THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-ENGLAND—PROMINENT VISITORS AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Ex-Gov. Jewell was very busy all day yesterday at the Republican National Committee head-quarters, in looking over the correspondence from the States that are preparing for an early campaign, and in directing replies to inquiries for documents and information on campaign business. The news from every part of the country indicates that the Republicans are making preparations for an unusually thorough canvass. In Vermont and New-Hampshire the Garfield and Arthur clubs are multiplying rapidly, and in Maine, under the direction of the most vigorous leaders, there are signs of a political revival that will astonish even the politicians of that very active State.

Arrangements have been made with several well-known and efficient speakers who desire to render services in the Eastern campaign. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick will go to Vermont, and make his first speech in that State on Aug. 2, at Bellows Falls. On Aug. 3 and 4 he will speak in New-Hampshire, and from the 5th to the 12th he will be heard in Maine. Ex-Gov. Woodford goes to Vermont next week, and will make his first speech there on July 29. He will speak seven times in the Green Mountain State, and will then go to Maine, where he will fight the combined Greenback and Democratic forces for two weeks. From Maine he will go to Ohio, and then to Indiana, Kansas, and Illinois, in all of which States his reputation as a forcible and agreeable speaker is established, and where he is sure of having large and appreciative audiences.

Among the visitors at head-quarters yesterday were Attorney-General Charles Devens, of Boston, who was on his way to his home, to remain there for a short time prior to his departure for Maine, where he has engaged to make a number of campaign speeches. He speaks very confidently of the prospects of the Republicans for success in the campaign, and is very earnest in his belief that the intelligence of the people will guide them to the support of the Republican nominees. Another visitor was Judge J. S. Thompson, of Los Angeles, Cal. Judge Thompson has been a Democrat with progressive tendencies, which found no room for development in the Democratic Party. He voted the Democratic ticket in 1860, in 1868, and in 1872 and 1876, but he now declares that he has had enough of it, and will vote and work for Garfield and Arthur as a friend of the party of progress and a lover of good government. Other prominent visitors in the rooms during the day were William Cassius Goodloe, of Kentucky; Mahlon Chance, of Fremont, Ohio; G. K. Chase, of the Attorney-General's office, Washington; E. T. Getchell, of Washington; John M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, and Julius J. Esty, of Brattleboro, Vt.

Ex-Senator Dorsey, who is with Senator Conkling and Gen. Arthur at the Thousand Islands, and who was expected to return yesterday, telegraphed to Col. Hooker that he was ill, and could not return until he was able to get out of his bed.

THE INHARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

PROGRAMME OF THE TILDEN STATE COMMITTEE—THE COURT OF APPEALS JUDGESHIP.

Tilden's State Committee will meet to-day at noon, at the St. James Hotel, pursuant to a call issued by Mr. Lester B. Faulkner, the Chairman. All sorts of speculations have been indulged in as to what will be done at this meeting. It has been said that the committee will decide whether a State Convention shall be held this Fall, or whether it shall be omitted, and the nomination of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals made by the State Committee. There is good reason for believing that the committee will not consider the question at all, or, if it does discuss it, that it will come to no conclusion. The reason is evident, and to those who are aware of the bitterness that still exists between the Tilden and anti-Tilden Democrats, it needs no explanation. John Kelly holds a convention at Saratoga on July 28. The Tilden men do not propose to do anything that will guide their opponents at Saratoga, as a decision about the convention would, so they will meet and adjourn without making any resolution on the subject. The committee will probably authorize the Executive Committee to select head-quarters in this City, and decide that campaign work shall begin immediately and continue until the close of the campaign, under the management of Mr. William A. Fowler, Chairman of the Executive Committee. No member of the State Committee has yet been appointed for the Twenty-sixth District, and it is expected that a committee of three, appointed to report a name, will make its report to-day.

It is possible that the State Committee will feel called upon to-day to say something about, or pass a resolution with regard to, a reported Democratic attempt to make Judge Rapallo, of the Court of Appeals, a candidate for the Chief-Judgeship. The story emanating from Democratic sources is that the Judges of the Court of Appeals, preferring to have one of their own number as Presiding Judge rather than see another and an "outsider" come in, have suggested that Judge Folger should accept the Republican nomination, and Judge Rapallo the Democratic. By pursuing this plan, one of the two would secure the place, and if Judge Rapallo was elected, Judge Folger would retain his place as Associate Judge. The friends of Judge Rapallo intimate that he will resign if he receives the nomination for Chief-Judge. Should he do so, a vacancy would be created, and it would be necessary to nominate a candidate for Associate Judge. To enable the Democrats to obtain a chance to elect this Associate Judge it will be necessary for Judge Rapallo to resign before Aug. 1, as three months' notice is required before the election. If he does not resign before Aug. 1 it will be too late to nominate a man to be elected as his successor on Nov. 2, and Gov. Cornell would secure the opportunity of appointing his successor. The Democrats, particularly the Kelly men, say that Judge Rapallo is willing to make such an arrangement as this, and the Tilden men admit that they consider Judge Rapallo a good candidate, and that he ought to be nominated.

The only member of the Tilden State Committee who had arrived from the interior of the State last night was ex-Senator Starbuck. He said he had not consulted with any member of the State Committee as to the advisability of holding or dispensing with a State Convention. For his own part, he was opposed to holding one, as he believed it would be a useless expense to organize a convention at this time, at a cost of perhaps $100,000, when the politicians would so soon be called upon to exercise the "sinews" on more important business than nominating a Judge of the Court of Appeals. As for the reported arrangement said to have been made by Judge Rapallo's friends, Mr. Starbuck said he considered Judge Rapallo an excellent Judge, and that he would make a good candidate, but he had gathered the opinion, from conversations he had had with members of the Bar, that the reported arrangement would strike lawyers unfavorably, as savoring too much of a "Ring" programme. It struck him that it was outside of the province of members of the Court of Appeals to arrange a political plan, and that it might give such men as Charles O'Conor a chance to make unfriendly criticisms upon the court.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 20.—William P. Canaday, Collector of Customs at this port, was nominated at Smithville to-day as Republican candidate for Congress from the Third Congressional District.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20.—C. B. Hooker was renominated for Congress to-day by the Democrats of the Fifth Mississippi District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—The Republicans of the Twelfth District to-day nominated Isaac L. Morrison for Congress.

BEFORE THE NOMINATION.

GEN. GARFIELD'S RELUCTANCE TO ALLOW THE USE OF HIS NAME.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who is temporarily in this city, describes an interview which he had with Gen. Garfield the night before the nomination was made at Chicago. He says that during that night a heavy pressure was brought to bear upon Gen. Garfield to induce him to allow his friends to work for his nomination the next day, and that Gen. Garfield repelled every movement of this kind. At a late hour Gen. Grosvenor visited Gen. Garfield and told him, on the coming day, his friends would combine to secure his nomination. Gen. Garfield replied that they must not do it, for he was there as the friend of Secretary Sherman, and would rise in his place and denounce any such movement if his name should become prominent in the balloting. His visitor then reminded him that he had once said that he had an ambition to be President. "Have you this ambition still?" he asked. Gen. Garfield replied that he had, but added that his time had not yet come; 10 years later he would be glad to receive the nomination, but not at that time. To this his visitor said: "The shadow of the Presidency never rests over a man more than once, and it is now hovering near you." Gen. Garfield replied that he could not think of a nomination at that time; he preferred to wait for 10 years and have it come to him in the usual way. Gen. Grosvenor remarked that to wait for 10 years, trusting to the additional claims upon the favor of the people, which he might secure in that time would be very risky, and referred to illustrations of the risks of such a method. He added that Gen. Garfield could be nominated on the coming day if he should not repel the efforts which his friends had decided to make in his behalf. Gen. Garfield replied with emphasis that he would resist any such effort and openly denounce it on the floor of the Convention, whereupon Gen. Grosvenor departed, feeling, he says, sorely disappointed, because he believed that Gen. Garfield would throw away an opportunity which might never come to him again.

Gen. Grosvenor says that he read, at the home of Gen. Garfield, in Mentor, a long letter of warm and hearty congratulations sent by Senator Blaine. He thinks the Republicans will carry 12 out of the 20 Congressional districts in Ohio, and have a fighting chance for two more. He is confident that Frank Hurd will be beaten in the Seventh District.

THE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO.

CONSIDERING THE STATE CANDIDATES—JOHN G. THOMPSON'S PROMINENCE THREATENED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—Several delegates to the Democratic State Convention have gathered in Cleveland, from various parts of the State, to look over the ground preliminary to the meeting on Thursday. The main fight is to be upon the nomination for Secretary of State, and as yet only two candidates are prominently mentioned here, those being the Hon. W. T. Cessna, of Hardin, and Judge William Lange, of Seneca County. Very little is said concerning the other positions to be filled. There is absolutely no interest upon the platform, which will be a repetition of the one adopted at Cincinnati. A very close and bitter fight is being made on Mr. John G. Thompson as State Central Committee man, and there is a possibility that he may be left out entirely, although it is expected that he will at least be made Chairman of the Central Committee, the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee going to J. Frank McKinney, the gentleman who held that position at Gen. Ewing's request, during last Fall's Gubernatorial canvass. Senator Thurman, it is said, has dissolved his partnership with Mr. Thompson, and has cast his influence for McKinney, the reason of this step lying in Thompson's endeavor to sell Mr. Thurman out in the Presidential Convention to Speaker Randall, of Pennsylvania.

FACING THE SITUATION.

A DEMOCRATIC ORGAN WHICH REALIZES ITS PARTY'S DESPERATE CONDITION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—The Louisville *Post*, the new Democratic daily, came out in an article to-day warning the Democrats against the folly of overconfidence. It says that, without an adjustment of local differences in Virginia, Hancock will lose 11 votes from the solid South and Garfield will get them. The flourish made over Tilden by the National Committee in New-York, and the snubbing of Kelly, were not calculated to stimulate the zeal of the Tammany chief or of his followers. With the loss of Virginia, Hancock must get 61 votes from the North. Should he lose New-York, therefore, his chances are very uncertain. Pennsylvania is a doubtful State, and should he lose both New-York and Pennsylvania his prospects are almost hopeless. The *Post* puts the possession of the State Government in New-York at 30,000 votes, and shows how easily the Republicans can overcome the 33,000 majority by which Tilden carried the State unless the hearty support of Kelly's forces can be secured. It severely criticises those Democrats who are loafing about Governor's Island begging for offices instead of working at their posts, and calls on Hancock to kick them from the premises.

MAINE REPUBLICANS.

PORTLAND, Me., July 20.—A meeting of the Republican State Committee was held here to-night, the Hon. James G. Blaine presiding. The campaign will open Aug. 1.

INDIANS STEALING HORSES.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The War Department has received the following dispatch, sent by Col. Hatch, under date of July 18, from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to Fort Leavenworth: "The latest news is that the hostiles have taken many horses from the ranches near Chihuahua, swinging around that city in a circuit of about 30 miles. Arrada, an old Indian fighter, who has 50 men with him, says most of the hostiles are 40 miles south-west of Gallijos, and the same distance north of Chihuahua. They go into Galijos to trade. They are not killing people. I think they will cross below Quitman. Five Indians crossed on July 4. Capt. Brinkerhoff is looking for them from El Paso." A later dispatch says: "The latest information, just received, under date of the 12th inst., from Mexico, via Fort Bliss, Texas, is that the hostiles are in the mountains in Mexico, about 100 miles west of Eagle Springs, Texas. Three hundred Mexicans intend to attack them about the 15th inst. Our troops have been notified and ordered to be on the alert."

AN IMMENSE CATTLE DRIVE.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—An Omaha special says: "The Hon. W. F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill,) partner of Major North in a cattle ranch on the Dismal, and several other heavy dealers, have gone to Ogallala. A detailed statement of the cattle drive, published in the *Republican*, gives the number as 301,000. Of this number, about 50,000 head will be driven to the Union Pacific. The cattle are in good condition, fully up to the standard of previous years, and are mostly 1, 2, and 3 years old, very few being beef cattle. The drive to Nebraska would have been larger had it not been for the drought making a scarcity of grass along the road. About 25,000 horses are being driven up from Texas this season, of which number about 5,000 will come to Nebraska."

THE SULTAN'S DOMINIONS

TURKEY'S DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR A WAR WITH GREECE—THE PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION BY THE POWERS—RUMORS THAT GERMAN OFFICERS WILL REORGANIZE THE TURKISH ARMY.

LONDON, July 20.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "Extensive preparations are making in case of war with Greece. Troops, artillery, and ammunition are being sent to Salonica, Volo, and Prevesa. Orders have been telegraphed to the Provinces that recruits shall be collected and sent to the several depots with all possible speed. The Albanians are being encouraged to prepare for resistance, and are being supplied with arms and ammunition. All this entails expenditure which the hopelessly bankrupt Government can ill afford; but the Minister of Finance finds himself, for the moment, in comparatively easy circumstances, for he receives daily the proceeds of the sheep tax, which this year amounts to £1,000,000, a fifth of which has been given to Galata bankers on account, and it is assumed that £200,000 will be left in the Provinces for pressing wants. If this calculation is correct, the Government will have over £500,000 for military preparations."

A dispatch from Vienna says the Albanian League has resolved to employ 150,000 piastres of its revenue for the fortification of Metsova, 125,000 piastres for the fortification of Prevesa, and 80,000 piastres for the fortification of Arta.

A Constantinople dispatch says: "All that can be said at present with anything like certainty is that to the military demonstration of the Greeks, backed merely by the moral support of Europe, the Turks will never yield. They are firmly convinced that they can easily repel any regular Greek force, and it is thought that the Albanian Bashi-Bazouks can easily destroy the irregular forces."

A Vienna correspondent says: "I am able to state positively that no formal proposition for a naval demonstration in Turkish waters has yet been made. The powers have merely been sounded on the subject. Austria and Germany are willing to participate in such demonstration."

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The *Kreuz Zeitung* declares that the reports of vigorous measures proposed by the powers against the Porte, and of an agreement for a joint naval demonstration in Turkish waters, are pure brag and idle gossip."

A dispatch from Berlin says: "It is stated on good authority that several German officers of the general staff, who are ready to go to Constantinople to reorganize the military institutions of Turkey, will leave the German service, but will be allowed to resume their present rank after performing their task in Turkey. The affair will be arranged quite privately, so that the German Government will take no responsibility whatever."

In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, replying to a question, said that the application of the Porte for German officers to assist in the reorganization of Turkish finances was made five months ago, and that the German Government had assured England that Germany cordially acts with the European concert.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The connections of the *Bereg* [newspaper] with the Government are believed to be of a subordinate character, and, therefore, its statements are not important. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* is the interpreter of the views of the Foreign Office. The Russian Government has given an order for the construction of four torpedo-boats in England."

LONDON, July 21.—A correspondent at Constantinople says he is assured that the proposal has again been made at a Cabinet Council to cede to Greece the Island of Crete, instead of the territory awarded by the Berlin conference.

RUSSIA'S RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

LOOKING TOWARD COREA—GERMAN VIEW OF A POSSIBLE CHINESE WAR.

LONDON, July 20.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Should the dispute with China not lead to war, it is very possible that the Russian fleet may go to Corea, toward which the Russians look with longing eyes. The papers urge its annexation. The great importance of Corea as a basis for privateer warfare, the only Russian weapon against England, is sufficient to warrant the undertaking."

A Berlin dispatch says: "The fact that the Russian General, Skobeleff, is fortifying Bami shows that he intends to make it the centre of his operations, and not Tchikislar, probably because the route from Tchikislar to Geok Tepe is very extended, rendering it necessary to post more than 6,000 men on the various steppes to protect the lines of communication, so that only 2,000 men could be sent to the real Tekke base."

The German military papers discuss the consequences that a war against China would have on the military position of Russia in Europe. The Caucasian army has been always regarded as the real reserve of the European army. The Asiatic army is garrisoned over a large expanse of territory in order to hold various wild tribes in check. Russia could only employ a very small portion of this army against a foreign foe, and it would be quite impossible to carry on a war with China with this army alone.

ENGLAND'S GOVERNING METHODS.

OPPOSITION TO THE COMPENSATION BILL TO BE RENEWED—RESULTS OF THE CHESTER ELECTION.

LONDON, July 20.—At a consultation of the Conservatives yesterday, it was determined to renew the opposition to the Compensation bill in the House of Commons on the motion for a third reading.

Mr. Parnell accepted the Presidency of a movement for complete amnesty to Irish political exiles.

The *Morning Post* says it understands that the Earl of Listowel, Liberal, has resigned the post of a Lord in Waiting to the Queen, owing to the attitude of the Government with respect to the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill.

It is understood that the result of the Chester election petition will not lead to the withdrawal from the Cabinet of the Right Hon. John George Dodson, President of the Local Government Board.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Commons last night the Irish Relief bill passed through the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Nolan's clause authorizing loans to railway and other companies, to Trustees of canals, and to river and harbor Commissioners was added to the bill. It was then read a third time and passed.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, July 20.—In the Assembly the Colonial Secretary announced that some Basutos, on surrendering their arms, were attacked by hostile Basutos. Steps have been taken to insure the execution of the disarmament act.

LONDON, July 21.—A dispatch from Cape Town says: "The Government has stated in Parliament that the Basutos are in open rebellion."

THE MURDERED MME. SKOBELEFF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—The aide-de-camp of Gen. Skobeleff who accompanied Mme. Skobeleff was wounded, but succeeded in reaching Philippopolis, where he denounced Sub-Lieut. Owsabis, whom he knew well as the assassin of Mme. Skobeleff. He had been a frequent visitor at Mme. Skobeleff's. Owsabis fled to the mountains, but was captured by cavalry. He has since committed suicide. His Montenegrin accomplice, his brother, and several of his friends were also arrested. The motive for the crime, it is supposed, was robbery, as Mme. Skobeleff's money and ornaments were not found when the Police arrived at the scene of the murder.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, July 20.—The evening papers authoritatively contradict the report of the intended marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The Queen of Greece has gone to Copenhagen, where the King of Greece will meet her. The King's visit to this capital is renounced for political reasons."

Mr. Edwin Booth is now at the Lakes of Killarney. He will visit Scotland and Wales, and expects to arrive in London in September, whence he will go to Germany, where he may fulfill an engagement in Berlin. Mr. Booth has not accepted any engagement in London, although he has been solicited by several managers and many influential gentlemen to appear here next Winter.

A dispatch from Rome says the Italian Senate has approved the bill for the abolition of the grist tax, without discussion, by a vote of 65 to 11.

The *Standard*, in its financial article this morning, says: "Argentine securities rose yesterday on the receipt of telegrams announcing the steady pacification of the Republic."

A Paris dispatch says: "The Marquis de Rays, who fitted out the Chandernagor to take emigrants to New Ireland, has fitted out two more vessels which have both sailed with Spanish emigrants for the same destination."

A Madrid correspondent says: "When the Queen, Maria Christina, came to Spain she only retained one Austrian attendant, a young and able physician, who insisted, at the end of June, on account of her Majesty's health, on the transfer of the Court to La Granja directly after the Cortes separated. The Spanish doctors hardly concealed their jealousy of the foreigner, who now advises the King to prolong the stay of the Court at La Granja until after the Queen's confinement, which is expected in August, when the heat in Madrid will be very great. The senior Spanish physician resigned, and others would have followed his example had not the King declined to receive his resignation. The opinions of the Madrid surgeons is that, with care, the heat might not be dangerous. Premier Canovas Del Castillo shares this opinion. He considers the La Granja Palace to be very insufficient for the state ceremonies attending the birth of an heir to the throne. The Austrian physician sturdily defends his view. The Queen prefers to remain at La Granja."

A Paris dispatch says: "The Franciscan nuns, who keep the Orphanage at Sarpeville, in the Diocese of Soissons, have solicited the authorization prescribed by the decrees."

A dispatch from Paris says: "The Minister of Justice has issued a circular enjoining his subordinates to avoid all appearance of official intervention in the impending Departmental Council elections."

PARIS, July 20.—The Village of Remus, in the Engadine, has been burned down. Ninety-eight houses were destroyed.

BERLIN, July 20.—The *Official Gazette* announces that the Emperor has given his sanction to the Church bill.

MADRID, July 20.—An official dispatch from Manila says the consequences of the recent earthquake were as disastrous in the provinces of the Island of Luzon as in the Town of Manila. The inhabitants of the latter place were panic-stricken. The authorities are doing all in their power to alleviate the distress.

GOING TO NIAGARA TO DIE.

A YOUNG MAN LEAVES HIS HOME IN VERMONT AND SHOOTS HIMSELF NEAR THE FALLS.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Two girls who are employed in the Niagara Falls Paper Mill discovered, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, on going near Rebecca's Well, a strange young man lying upon the ground and groaning almost incessantly. They found that he had a wound in his head at/through the opening of the right ear, from which blood had been flowing to such an extent as to cover the unfortunate fellow's clothing. He said that he had attempted to end his miserable life, as they might see by a note which he had left. His name was Edwin Short, and he was a son of John M. Short, a farmer residing at Portland, Vt. He had come from Hartford, Conn., and had taken up his abode at the Western House, Niagara Falls, on Saturday morning last, and registered as James Bran. It was then his intention to commit suicide by a plunge over the great cataract, where so many others had ended their unprofitable lives. He would not assign any specific reason for his desire to die, but said he was tired of living, and finally determined upon sending a bullet into his brain, as the easiest and more expeditious form of death. Accordingly, yesterday morning he had proceeded to the spot where he was found, and there he had shot himself.

The girls reported the case, and Dr. Clark, of Niagara Falls, was summoned to attend the sufferer, who was removed to a place of shelter. The physician probed for the bullet, and found it had taken nearly a diagonal course upward, splintering the skull either at the base where it entered, or at the top where it was lodged. It was found impossible to extract it. A search of Short's pockets showed the presence therein of only 12 cents. He was taken charge of by the Overseer of the Poor, who removed him to the hospital and infirmary at Lockport. He is about 24 years of age, is short and very slimly built, and was plainly dressed. It is believed that he will die very soon.

ATTACKING A WIFE WITH A RAZOR.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 20.—Erastus Brink, a resident of the town of Ulster, and a politician of the Bourbon stripe, got into a quarrel with his wife last night, during which he threw a razor at her, cutting her frightfully in the arms and back. Reports from the neighbors say that he also tried to cut his wife's throat, but her outcries brought assistance before he had accomplished his purpose. Brink was under the influence of liquor at the time. His wife is a most estimable lady, but he has borne a wretched character for many years. He was a member of the Democratic gang accused of robbing Ulster County so long through the authority given them as elected Supervisors of the county. Brink is an ex-Supervisor of the Town of Kingston, elected during the reign of the Stony Hollow and Jockey Hill gangs.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SHAKEN.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 20.—An earthquake visited this city about 7 o'clock this evening. Dishes and pictures were shaken down in many places.

MILFORD, N. H., July 20.—A smart shock, caused by earthquake, was felt here at 7 o'clock this evening, causing buildings to tremble.

CONTOOCOOK, N. H., July 20.—A sharp shock of earthquake occurred here about 7 o'clock this evening. The motion was rapid and southerly, with an eastern tendency. The shock lasted several seconds, with a perceptible sound.

LEAVING MANY DEBTS BEHIND HIM.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 20.—John Nelson, the missing contractor of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, has not yet been found, and he is believed to have fled with the $1,800 drawn from the bank, with which he should have paid his employes. The men have not received a cent. He leaves behind many debts, both here and in Greenfield, and numerous attachments, during the past two days, have been placed on his property. He has a wife and family residing here, and hitherto has borne an excellent reputation.

SEIZED FOR SMUGGLING.

QUEBEC, July 20.—The Customs authorities have seized the schooner Maria for being implicated in the recent tobacco-smuggling case, for which the schooner Adelaide was seized a few weeks ago. The Maria is the property of Capt. Jonas, who also owns the Adelaide. She had just returned from a voyage to lower ports.

TRYING TO LIVE ON AIR

TANNER'S EXPERIMENT NOT CONFINED TO HIMSELF.

HOW THE FASTING DOCTOR TRIED TO IMPRESS HIS THEORIES UPON HIS WIFE—FAILURE OF THE EXPERIMENT, BECAUSE SHE LEFT HIM, UNABLE TO LIVE UPON NOTHING.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—Dr. Tanner, of Minneapolis, who is fasting in New-York, has a divorced wife in this State. She formerly resided with him in Hudson, Wis., but is now in Fargo, Dakota Territory. The Fargo *Argus* has an interesting interview with a lady who is either this divorced wife of Dr. Tanner, or somebody in her confidence. After detailing the facts of Dr. Tanner's early life, the lady said his theory that people ate too much grew upon him until it became a mania, and made him exceedingly disagreeable to his family. He tried to impress his theories upon his wife, and she resented the experiment and left him.

The lady says Mrs. Tanner was of a nervous-bilious temperament, extremely sensitive, with a cultured, active mind, a good feeder, fond of that which, with most of the remainder of mankind, goes to make up all that is pleasant in life—good living. Dr. Tanner was her extreme opposite, phlegmatic, slow in speech, decided in his views, obstinate and unflinching in argument, with a strong will, settled in the conviction that his theory was the early, true secret of health and happiness, and determined to enforce it upon those with whom he had a direct control. "Sir," said the animated informant, warming in her intense feeling and sympathy for the wife, "you place a lady, refined, educated, of an extremely sensitive and excitable temperament, in enforced submission, continued life-long, to a doctrine abhorrent to her nature, destructive to her happiness, and life becomes a burden." That is to say, Dr. Tanner tried to make his wife live on air, and she left him to get three square meals a day.

SIGNS OF FEEBLENESS.

THE DOCTOR FINDS NO RELIEF FROM HIS RIDES, AND IS WEARIED.

Dr. Tanner continues to astonish the doctors of all schools by his wonderful performance at Clarendon Hall, and as day after day passes without the manifestation of any serious symptoms of actual starvation the interest in the novel experiment increases. There are very few of the leading physicians of the City who have not paid one or more visits to the hall during the last three weeks, and none of them, after looking at the fasting man's emaciated face, express any doubt regarding his honesty in making the test. Dr. William A. Hammond has thus far kept his word, and declines to take the slightest notice of what is proving the most interesting scientific experiment on record, but his son, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, visited Clarendon Hall yesterday afternoon, and remained some time observing the faster and conversing with his watchers, Drs. Miller and Pierce. He had seen Dr. Tanner before he began his fast on his visits to Dr. Hammond's house, and was, therefore, well qualified to observe the change which has taken place in his appearance. He said that the Doctor had altered very much, and, judging from his appearance, he had no doubt that he was thoroughly honest, and that the fast was a genuine one.

As to the condition of Dr. Tanner, physically, yesterday, upon beginning the twenty-third day of his long struggle, there is a diversity of opinion among the doctors most interested in the case. All agree that, mentally, he is still sound, but while some find signs of his failing which they look upon as infallible, and predict that the experiment must soon come to an end, either by his death, or by his giving up the contest, others insist that he is thriving wonderfully on his spare diet of air and water, and that he has a fair prospect of succeeding in his 40 days' fast. Yesterday was what the watchers call one of his "low days." He slept a great deal, which is one of the best things that he can do, as consumption of the tissue is much less rapid when the body is wholly at rest, and he talked but little. The day before he was jolly and talkative. Yesterday he was dull, and volunteered but few remarks. He would talk if spoken to, but he showed but little interest in the conversations in which he was engaged, except in one instance, when he was induced by a visitor to talk about his interesting experiment. He said that his great reliance throughout had been upon the power of his will. He had suffered some during the early part of his fast, but the craving for food had long since left him, and his only work now was to retard the consumption of his body by the exercise of his will. This he felt sure of accomplishing to the extent of the 40 days which he had set as the limit to his fast. A man who had a surplus of adipose tissue, he said, had a reserve of food to draw upon for vitality just as much as the man who had laid in a stock of provisions in his cellar. When he came here from Minneapolis he weighed 184 pounds, but the heat of this City, and his exertions in trying to secure the recognition of the Neurological Society for his experiment, had reduced his weight to 157 pounds before he began, and this 27 pounds of tissue was practically so much food to him upon which he would now be drawing but for its loss. "Everything has been against me," he said, somewhat petulantly, as he turned to lie down again, "but I shall win this fight in spite of all obstacles."

Dr. Tanner slept almost continuously from midnight until 5 o'clock yesterday morning, waking but once during that time—at 12:50—and dozing off again almost instantly, after drinking one ounce of water, which was cooled with ice. Five minutes after awaking in the morning, he arose and dressed himself without help, although he was very weak, and the watchers were desirous of aiding him. At 5:20 his carriage was announced, and he walked down stairs and out into the street, using a cane, but bearing on it very lightly. Dr. Hoffman, who accompanied him, carried the demijohn, which was to be filled with spring water, and the party were driven over the usual route to Central Park. At the well, at One Hundred and Fifth-street, the faster took a drink, and the demijohn was filled. Clarendon Hall was reached, on the return trip, at 7:20, and Dr. Hoffman writes in the record book, "The Doctor stood the drive very well." Nevertheless, he was very weak and weary upon his return, and after descending from the carriage, rested for five minutes at the entrance of the hall. Then he went up stairs very slowly, and with none of the liveliness which has usually characterized his gait after a drive, and lay down on his cot with his clothes on. After resting for a few minutes he called for the morning papers, and one of his watchers read to him all that related to himself. He laughed heartily over some portions of the reports, and was indignant over others. Dr. Hammond seems to be the *bête noir* of the faster, and whenever any criticism, just or unjust, appears in the papers, he at once attributes it to the malign influence of Dr. Hammond. The reading finished, he called for water, at 9:05, drank four ounces, and then fell into a quiet sleep, which lasted 35 minutes.

Upon awaking at 9:40 the Doctor received his visitors, but the effort seemed to weary him, and at 10 o'clock he was dozing again. Prof. Wark and Dr. Reilly came on watch at this time. Ten minutes afterward he drank three ounces of water, and at 10:20 asked for note-paper. A messenger was sent for some, and upon his return Dr. Tanner wrote four short letters to personal friends. His hand was steady, and he wrote naturally, though not easily. At noon he exclaimed, "Now we begin the twenty-third day!" drank three ounces of water, and sank off into a quiet sleep once again. It was nearly 2 o'clock when he awoke, and 15 minutes later he received a visit from Prof. W. P. Strickland, who assured him that he had not changed very much during the last 20 days, and that he was looking somewhat better than he expected to find him. This pleased the Doctor, and he replied that he was feeling well. At 2:30 Dr. Gunn began his daily observation of the patient's condition. He took the sphygmographic tracing of the faster's pulse, which he pronounced normal, at 85 beats to the minute. The Doctor registered, 85 with each hand on the dynamometer, his respiration was recorded as 18 in an erect position, and his temperature about normal, at 98 4-5°.

At the conclusion of these observations the Doctor's mail was handed to him, after being carefully examined for hidden tomato cans and watermelons. It is singular how many inspired idiots spring up to correspond with a man who undertakes anything out of the usual range of human actions. Dr. Tanner's mail is as large as that of a first-class merchant with correspondents in every part of the globe. It may be interesting to the writers to know that only such letters as are of real interest to him are ever seen by the Doctor. To force him to read all the silly stuff that is written to him would do him more bodily injury than a week of ordinary fasting. Some of the letters are very peculiar. One gentleman of this City gravely records for the faster's edification and encouragement the case of a young kitten, which lived 20 days without eating. He forgets to add the most interesting feature of this feline fast, neglecting to state whether the kitten was watched by "regulars" or "eclectics." Another man has a cat who lived four weeks and three days without drinking, and a St. Louis man asserts that he lived 21 days without water in 1865, subsisting on a vegetable diet. A Baltimore man consoles the Doctor by assuring him that if he dies it will not be from starvation, but because "his allotted time has come." Much doggerel poetry is sent in these letters, and one specimen of this, an acrostic on "Doctor Tanner," amused the faster very much.

The remainder of the afternoon, after disposing of the mail, was passed by Dr. Tanner in dozing or receiving visitors. To some ladies who called on him at 5:30 he said: "I've nothing pretty to show you but my pillow." About an hour previously a lady had presented him with a fancy pillow-case, and he was very proud of it. His visitors remarked that it was very small. "Yes," he replied, "I'm living on the homeopathic principle." At 5:59 he called for water. He was given 4 ounces, and drank 3½ ounces. At 6:03 his carriage was announced, and he started for his evening ride. He was gone two hours, returning at 8. He was very weak when he reached the hall, walked slowly up the stairs, seated himself in a rocking-chair in the inclosure, and rested his feet on the cot. One of the watches took off his shoes, and, after resting about 10 minutes, he was weighed. He tipped the scale at 133¼ pounds, showing a loss of one-half pound in 24 hours, and of 24 pounds during his 22 days' fast. He remained in the lower hall until 9 o'clock, when he walked slowly up the stairs to his cot in the balcony, and lay down.

Dr. Maurice N. Miller, who accompanied Dr. Tanner in his ride, said to THE TIMES'S reporter: "He is very much worse to-day, and he looks to me to-night as badly as he did three days before he began drinking water. He says the ride to-night did him no good, and I am confident that he is right. He had very little to say after entering the carriage, and that little was complaint of the closeness of the air. I never saw him come up the stairs after a ride so slowly as he did to-night. I feel sure that the end of this thing cannot be far off. He is in no immediate danger, however, for the bad symptoms are not liable to come on suddenly. The first symptom that we expect will be aberration of the mind, and he was beginning to show that just before he began to drink, although but slightly. He repeated himself often, forgetting that he had made the same remarks before. The water has helped him on amazingly, but he can't stand it much longer. He is a wonderful man, and ought to be content with what he has done already."

THE LONDONERS INTERESTED.

LONDON, July 20.—Dr. Tanners' fast excites much curiosity here. The papers copy long accounts of the case from the latest New-York journals.

LIGHTNING AND HEAVY RAIN.

GREAT DAMAGE CAUSED IN PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, AND MARYLAND.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 20.—The storm of last night swept the Cumberland Valley throughout its entire length, and did much damage to buildings, crops, orchards, and cattle. The rain-fall was very heavy, at some points exceeding that of any former year. The lightning did great damage to buildings and live stock. The rain and hail greatly cut up the only standing crops—corn and tobacco. Some fields of corn were blown as flat as if a roller had been passed over the ground, while the tobacco was badly cut and damaged. The apple orchards suffered severely, many trees being blown down, while branches were scattered in every direction and the fruit destroyed in large quantities. The barn of Jonas Kohler, between Mechanicsburg and Carlisle, was struck by lightning, but escaped destruction by fire. The buildings at Williams's Grove, a popular picnic ground in York County, the place at which the Grangers hold their annual tri-State picnic, were completely destroyed by the storm. In the vicinity of Mechanicsburg many trees were struck by lightning, as were also a number of cattle left in pasture all night. A barn on the farm of Squire Hyde, near Shepherdstown, was struck by lightning and destroyed, with its contents.

At Carlisle and vicinity the rain-fall was unprecedentedly heavy, and the loss to farmers is severe. The Letort, a stream which skirts the town, overflowed its banks, and spread devastation along its entire course. In the neighborhood of Dillsburg, York County, the roads were badly washed, and several bridges across the Yellow Breeches Creek were swept away. More or less damage was suffered by every farmer and in every village in the valley, the storm having spread from the Blue Mountains on the north to the York Hills and South Mountain on the south side. Trains were somewhat delayed to-day on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, owing to the damage sustained from the storm. The storm was also quite severe in the vicinity of this city and down the Lebanon Valley, trees and fences being prostrated and the corn crop somewhat damaged. A barn near Hummelstown was struck by lightning and burned with all its contents, including this season's crops, stock, and farming implements.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 20.—The storm this morning was very severe in Nescopeck Township, on the lower edge of Luzerne County. A brick church was demolished, two barns were blown down, crops destroyed, roads blocked, and railroad trains stopped for hours.

DANVILLE, Va., July 20.—A storm of wind, hail, and rain visited this region yesterday afternoon, and was followed last night about midnight by another, the severest known in this region for years. The thunder and lightning were terrific, the wind was a tornado, and the rain fell in torrents. The crops are greatly injured, and the river, already risen several feet, is still rising.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—A very severe rain-storm visited this city and its vicinity between midnight and daylight this morning. The rain fell in torrents for more than two hours, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Several parts of the city were inundated and persons fled from their houses on the lines of the covered streams which pass through the city. The damage was large and several places were struck by lightning, the results of which, however, were not serious. A strange feature of the storm was the destruction of hundreds of English sparrows, which are nesting in the public squares. The rain-fall was 3.49 inches.

TWO GREEDY POSTMASTERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20.—J. W. Barr, Postmaster at Fifty-eight, and D. G. Johnson, Postmaster at Sixty-six, in Orangeburg County, charged with improper use of stamps and making false returns of canceled stamps to increase their pay, were brought to this city to-day in custody of a Deputy Marshal, and bound over to appear at court by Commissioner Hutchinson. A Hebrew named Pearlstine, charged with complicity in these frauds, was subsequently caught in this city and also bound over. The arrests were made at the instigation of Special Agent Redman, who has been very successful of late in discovering Post Office irregularities in this State.

WORDS FROM CARL SCHURZ

AN ELOQUENT OPENING OF THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

AN IMMENSE GATHERING IN THE WIGWAM IN INDIANAPOLIS—A SPEECH WHICH WAS RECEIVED WITH MARKED APPROVAL—THE EFFECT UPON THE LISTENERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 20.—Carl Schurz's meeting at the Wigwam to-night, was a most noteworthy event. During the day Mr. Schurz was called upon at the Grand Hotel by large numbers of Republicans, both of this city and of the State, including the candidates on the Republican ticket, with the exception of Judge Porter, who had an engagement to speak at Brazil, Clay County. Early in the evening the wigwam, which holds easily 3,000 people, was crowded with one of the finest audiences which Indianapolis could afford any man. While there were large numbers of ladies present, it was nevertheless mainly composed of voters—business men, mechanics, and young men—and a very large proportion of them Germans by birth or descent. It was a quiet, thoughtful, undemonstrative audience, giving to Mr. Schurz, as he requested at the opening, a patient and quiet hearing, without vociferous applause. Mr. Schurz came into the hall at 8:10, the room being uncomfortably crowded, and hundreds upon hundreds standing on their feet. He was received with round after round of applause, and, without any parade and with a few words of introduction from Gen. Chapman, began at once upon his speech. The immense audience listened greedily, very frequently pointing his periods with marks of gratified approval. Especially was his happy analysis of the Democratic Party greatly enjoyed. A short-lived attempt by a small party of young ruffians was made to interrupt the meeting, but the Police quickly checked it. The most emphatic and impressive part of the speech was that contrasting Hancock and Garfield, and warning the country of the danger of introducing political ambition into military service. This was listened to with profound silence, and evidently told greatly. At the close of the speech, three cheers were given for Schurz, Garfield, and Porter, and the meeting adjourned, Gen. Harrison declining to respond to protracted calls.

THE ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In response to the invitation with which a large number of citizens of Indianapolis have honored me, I shall speak to you only on a few of the questions which will be discussed in the present contest—on those, I mean, which come directly home to you. I shall address myself to the conservative business men of the country, whose interest in politics is only that of the public good. I shall appeal not to your passions, but to your reason, and, without any resort to the artifices of oratory, give you a plain, practical talk. The language of party warfare is apt to fly to violent exaggerations for the purpose of producing strong impressions; the language of reason and common sense will abstain from them. Let me say at the outset, therefore, that I do not agree with those who speak of the present moment as the greatest crisis in the history of American affairs. The questions we have to dispose of are not those of immediate life or death, but the bearing they have upon the future welfare of the Nation, and upon those interests which most nearly affect us, is important enough to make us consider well what we are doing, to call for our best judgment and a strenuous effort to put that judgment into execution. In the first place let us make it clear to our own minds what we want. The answer is, in the general term, that we want a good Government; that if we have it we must endeavor to keep it, and that if we have it not we must endeavor to get it. What is good government? We may answer again in general terms that it is a government which well understands the public business, and, understanding it, transacts it within the limits of its constitutional power, intelligently, honestly, and justly. The second question we have to answer to ourselves is how far the Government we have comes up to these requisites, how far the principles upon which it acts, the methods it employs, the aims it pursues, and the degree of efficiency it develops, answer the public need, and how far in this respect we ought to preserve what we have or look for other things we have not.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

As a member of the present Administration, now on the point of yielding its powers into the hands of a new set of public servants, I may be permitted to appeal to the candid judgment of the American people as to the manner in which the public business has been conducted during these last years. While it might be natural that, bearing a part of the responsibility myself, I should be inclined to take a favorable view of its performances, still, I feel that my ways of thinking are independent enough not to betray me into mere partisan eulogy, and that we may confidently rely upon the judgment frequently expressed, not only by our friends, but also by very candid men among our opponents. As a matter of course, I do not expect Democratic politicians and orators to give us that fairness of judgment in the heat of an election contest which they could not deny us during the repose of a previous period, and which they will not deny us when this contest is over; for it is a common experience that partisan spirit will, under the excitement of the campaign, call a man a villain to-day whose worth was recognized yesterday, and whose merit will again be admitted to-morrow. I think I am not exaggerating when I say that the fair-minded men of this country will admit, and do admit in their hearts to-day, that, on the whole, the public business has been conducted by this Administration, as far as it was in its control, honestly, intelligently, and successfully. I should be the last man to claim perfection for it, for as one of those who had an opportunity to watch affairs in detail, I am well aware of errors committed, and of failures suffered in this and that respect. No administration of government ever has been or ever will be free from them; and with respect to them I claim no larger measure of charity than would be claimed by any member of a Government acting upon correct motives of duty, and willing to have the acts and the general success of the Administration impartially judged as a whole. It has maintained the public faith and raised the credit of the United States to a point never reached before. It has with consistent energy followed a policy relieving the country of the evils of an irrational and dangerous money system, and greatly promoted the prosperity of the people by the restoration of specie payments. It has funded enormous masses of the national indebtedness at a lower interest, and thus saved many millions a year to the tax-payer. It has faithfully executed the laws with a conscientious observance of sound constitutional principles. By its fidelity to these constitutional principles it has removed many obstacles which stood in the way of a friendly understanding between the different sections of the country and different classes of people. It has, under trying circumstances, when the public peace was disturbed by riot and violence on the part of a numerous class of citizens, greatly aided the restoration of order and security by a calm and moderate employment of the limited power at its command, without in any case resorting to a doubtful stretch of authority. It has reformed many abuses in the public service, infused a higher sense of duty into its different branches, raised its moral tone, increased its efficiency, punished dishonesty, and kept the service unsullied by the scandals arising from lax notions of official integrity. In saying this I am not unmindful of the fact that the reform of the public service has not overcome in so high a degree as was intended and as was desirable the obstacles opposing it in the shape of inveterate political habit and antagonistic interest; that, therefore, the highest standard has not been reached; that some mistakes have been made in the selection of persons for public position—points of which I shall say more in the course of these remarks—but it is certainly true that the service is now showing a greater degree of efficiency, a higher moral spirit, and a stronger sense of duty than has prevailed, perhaps, at any time since the period when the administrative machinery was demoralized by the introduction of the spoils system. It has in many of its branches introduced rules and methods which have borne excellent fruit, and are capable of the most beneficent development if further carried on by coming Administrations in sympathy with them. I think I can say without exaggeration that these achievements will stand unquestioned in history by all fair-minded men. Withal, the country is on the whole in good condition. The people are prosperous again; business is reviving; our industries are active; labor finds ready and remunerative employment; the Government enjoys the confidence of the business community in a rare degree, as our financial management has won the confidence of the whole world. Ever-

body sees reason to look hopefully into the future, provided the conduct of our public affairs remains as good as it has been.

HISTORIC DEMOCRATIC DIFFICULTIES.

Now, the time for a change in the *personnel* of the Administration has arrived, and if the present conduct of affairs is on the whole good, patriotic and sensible citizens will see to it that the change now to come be such as to give the greatest possible guarantee for the preservation of all that is good, and, wherever possible, for an improvement on it. They certainly will endeavor to prevent such a change as would threaten a serious deterioration. We should, therefore, favor that candidate for the Presidency who in this respect can be best depended upon. We have to deal with two parties and their candidates. The Republican Party, with James A. Garfield at its head, and the Democratic Party, with Gen. Hancock. I do not deem it necessary to discuss the possibility of the victory of the Greenback Party and their nominees, for the simple reason that their chances of success are not perceptible to the ordinary eye, and that their organization may be looked upon as a mere tender to the Democracy.

Now, I desire you to put before your minds with impartial candor the question whether the Democratic candidate and the party behind him can be best depended upon to preserve that which is good in the present condition of things and develop it in the direction of improvement? I wish to state the question mildly, for I am not partisan enough—indeed my orthodoxy in that respect has now and then been questioned—to deal in wholesale and indiscriminate denunciation of my opponents. I do not mean to incite your prejudices and inflame your passions, but to discuss facts, and to draw from them legitimate conclusions. I do not want the party to which I belong to depend for success upon the failings of its opponents, and I am, therefore, not inclined to exaggerate the latter. While adhering to one party I desire the other to be as good as possible, so as to compel my own to do its best. In this respect, therefore, I sincerely declare that I wish well to the Democratic Party. I once participated in an attempt, which attempt miscarried, to move it up to the progressive requirements of the times. The contending political parties in a Republic should be such in point of mental and moral constitution and capability that the Government may be intrusted to either without serious apprehension for the safety of the public interest. I hope it will be so some day, and I wish it were so now. Let us see whether it is so now. To speak in all candor, it appears to me that the Democratic Party labors under historic, as well as constitutional, difficulties. Since the downfall and disappearance of the slave power as a compact political interest, from which the Democratic Party, more than 20 years ago, derived its morals, its logic, its political skill and statesmanship, that party has been floundering about out of logical connection with the questions of the day, never knowing the time of day, always looking for something to turn up, and, when something did turn up, spoiling it; lamely lagging in the rear of the events and requirements of the day, always behind, denouncing as impossible things that were already accomplished facts; with a strange incapacity to understand the present and to measure the future, making itself the recipient and rallying-point for all dangerous and obstructive tendencies and elements, and thus committing blunder after blunder, which at the moment of their birth it uniformly gloried in as great strokes of policy, from the secession movement in 1861 down to the nomination of Gen. Hancock in 1880. There are many good and clear-headed men in the Democratic Party, men whom I personally esteem, and whose friendship I value, who deplore this condition of things as much as I do, but are unable to control the obstreperous elements and tendencies of the organization, and to fit it for the tasks and responsibilities of government. It is not my habit to rake up the embers of past discords and to substitute for the living questions of the present issues which lie behind us, but if we want to ascertain the prevailing tendencies and the present capability for good government of the Democratic Party, in accordance with the spirit and requirements of the present day, it is not unfair to review some striking experiences as illustrations.

Looking back to the year 1864, the fourth year of the civil war, when the Southern Confederacy was near the total exhaustion of its resources, we find the Democratic Party in National Convention solemnly declaring that the war was a failure and must be abandoned. A few months afterward the triumph of our arms was decided, and the Confederacy collapsed, the restoration of our Union was assured, and the Democracy was forced to acknowledge that the war had been a success. The Democracy had proclaimed its defeat of the Republic just at the time when the triumph of the Republic was ripe. It became evident to every one that, had the Democratic policy been then adopted, the war would indeed have become a failure and the Union have gone to wreck and ruin. When slavery breathed its last and its abolition had become an evident logical necessity, requiring nothing more than the form of law, the Democratic Party declared that the abolition of slavery would be the ruin of the country, and must by all means be averted. Who is there to deny now that the abolition of slavery was an absolute necessity, and has turned out a blessing? The Democrats are compelled to admit it themselves. When, as measures of settlement, the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments were passed, the Democratic Party declared them void and entitled to no respect, and almost immediately afterward found itself compelled to admit that for the peace of the country and as a basis for future development these constitutional amendments had to be maintained. Coming down to more recent history, when the Republicans in Congress had passed the Resumption act in 1875, and the fruit of the restoration of specie payments was almost ripe to be plucked, the Democratic Party in its National Convention of 1876 thought it a smart thing to declare that the very act passed for bringing specie payments was an impediment in its way and must be repealed. And who is there to deny now that had the act been repealed under the pressure of all the inflation elements in the country, the confusion of our financial policy necessarily ensuing would have prolonged the evils of an irredeemable paper currency under which we were then suffering? I need not accumulate further examples to show how incapable the Democratic Party proved itself to understand and appreciate not only the immediate requirements of the times, but facts that had been virtually accomplished, and how its greatest efforts were directed to the end of obstructing things that had become inevitable, and which it afterward found itself compelled to admit as good.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

And now, in this year of 1880, when the war issues are fairly behind us; when by its conciliatory spirit and its strict observance of constitutional principles the Government has removed all the elements of discord between the two sections which it was in its own power to remove; when, aided by a wise and successful financial policy, general prosperity is again blessing the land, and when the people look above all things for enlightened practical statesmanship that well understands the questions it has to deal with to foster and develop that prosperity, the Democratic Party knows nothing better to do than to set aside all its statesmen of known and settled opinions, political experience and training, and to nominate for the Presidency a Major-General of the regular Army, a professional soldier, who has never been anything else but that, and who, from the very nature and necessities of his profession, has always stood aloof from the management of political questions. I shall certainly not attempt to depreciate the character of Gen. Hancock and the great services which he has rendered to the country. He is a gentleman of irreproachable private character, which I shall be sorry to see any effort made to discredit. As a soldier, he has shown signal bravery and skill in the handling of troops under difficult circumstances, and his name is identified with some of the most splendid achievements of the war. For all this every good citizen will honor him. But the question is not whether we shall honor a deserving General. The question is whether that deserving General would be the kind of a President the country needs, a President who can be depended upon successfully to solve the problems of statesmanship which are now before us; to preserve the good things already done and improve upon them. To lead battalions of brave men against a fortified position or to win a campaign by a dashing manoeuvre is one thing; to regulate the finances of the country in such a way that the blessings of a sound currency may be permanently assured to all; to develop our commercial opportunities; to organize the civil service in such a manner that it may conduct the public business upon sound business principles, is another; and in the latter case the brave spirit and ability which storms hostile batteries and lays low invading hosts does not appear in the first line of importance. When such difficult civic duties are to be performed we shall, as reasonable men, inquire whether the brilliant Captain, who appears so glorious at the head of his columns, is also familiar with the complex interests which in official station he would have to serve; whether his knowledge, training, experience, and mental habits fit him clearly to distinguish on the political field good from evil, not only in the abstract, but in the confusing multiplicity and variety of forms in which things appear in reality; whether he will be sufficiently equipped to penetrate, restrain, and baffle the wiles of political intrigue and the conflicts of faction among the friends which always surround the chief magistrate of a great Commonwealth; whether he will show himself fitted to move on that field of civil action and duty, where forces are handled and directed not by a mere rule of command and obedience, but by finding the just measure of firmness and moderation in the pursuit of great objects and resistance to evil influences. I cannot impress it too strongly on your minds that there can be no greater difference than that between the handling of troops in a campaign and the handling of the political forces of a great people and the handling of the political affairs of a great Government. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that this Government is no longer the simple machinery it was in the early days of the Republic. The bucolic age of America is over. The interests the Government has to deal with are no longer those of a small number of agricultural communities with here and there a commercial town. They are the interests of nearly 50,000,000 people, spread over an immense surface, with occupations, pursuits, and industries of endless variety and great magnitude; large cities with elements of population scarcely known here in the early days, and all these producing aspirations and interests so various, powerful, and complicated in their nature, and so constantly appealing to the Government, rightfully or wrongfully, that the requirements of statesmanship demanded in this age are far different from those which sufficed a century ago.

THE DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is believed by many that it is merely [illegible] filling the station of the President of the United States, that the only thing he has to do is to form a Cabinet [illegible]

meddling himself with its intricate complications. The experience I have gathered from personal observation, not only as a member of the legislative body, but also of the Cabinet, has convinced me that this is a great mistake. If all the President had to do were to select seven men who agree with him as to the principal objects to be accomplished, and then consult and agree with them about the means to be used, undisturbed by the pressure of outside forces, it would, indeed, be a comparatively easy and a comfortable thing. But the fact is that the President of the United States, by the very nature of his position, is obliged to spend far more time in listening to the advice and the wishes and the urgency of men outside of his Cabinet, than to his consultations with Cabinet Ministers themselves. The opposition he may encounter from the opposing party in Congress and in the press is, in most cases, the least of the difficulties he has to contend with. The greatest puzzles that are apt to perplex and sometimes to overwhelm his mind come from his own party, who have a claim upon his attention and insist to have that claim respected. Not only upon the great measures of his Administration, but upon every detail, the advice of the members of his party, especially those in Congress, is urged upon him with all imaginable sorts of argument and from all imaginable sorts of motive. There is scarcely an appointment he has to make, there is certainly not a reform he wants to execute, that he will not have to carry through a siege and storm of opposing wishes and interests. Every object he pursues will run counter to the wishes not only of his opponents, but of some of his friends; every reform, the execution of which may appear to him desirable, will tread upon the toes of somebody whose interests lie in the abuse to be reformed, or who has a friend to protect who is connected with it; and all these pleas, representations, remonstrances, urgencies, and pressures go to the President, not through the members of his Cabinet, but behind their backs; and it is a matter of long and varied experience that unless the President himself has a sufficient knowledge of affairs, a clear eye to see through arguments and motives, and that temper and skill which are necessary to resist without offending, and to conciliate without giving up his objects, he will inevitably be run over and lamentably fail. No man who has not witnessed it has an adequate conception of the furious pressure the President is subjected to, especially during the first period of his Administration, and that first period is apt to determine the character of the whole. No Cabinet Minister can carry out a reform in the branch of the public service over which he presides unless he has the President at his back, for if the President yields to remonstrances and urgencies brought to bear upon him against such a reform, the Cabinet Minister will find himself baffled at every step. I speak from experience when I say that most of the good things that have been done under this Administration, whatever merit the respective Cabinet Ministers may deserve for them, are no less due to the clear-headed and faithful support, frequently called the "amiable obstinacy," with which President Hayes stood behind them by warding off the opposition. It is for such reasons of inestimable benefit to an Administration that the President himself should have had the experience of active work in legislative bodies, and especially in the Congress of the United States. It will require in a President a high degree of that intuitive genius with which but very few men in a century are endowed to make his Administration successful without that experience.

Now put, for the sake of argument, in that most trying position, Gen. Hancock or any man trained exclusively in the walks of army life, of which he is so conspicuous an ornament—I mean a man not endowed with that intuitive genius which I have spoken of, and which even his most ardent friends, as I understand, do not claim for Gen. Hancock. What has there been in the school of his past life to fit him for it? As a boy he was accepted by the Government as a Cadet at West Point, and that was his college and university. I have high respect for that military school. Every branch of military science is taught there, I have no doubt, with knowledge, skill, and success. The principles of military honor and the great law of command and obedience are inculcated as the guiding stars of the future life of the student. The affairs of ordinary human existence outside of the military profession, and the problems it has to deal with, are necessarily treated as matters of only secondary moment. Our military school at West Point has given us many glorious soldiers who have adorned the history of the country; but it has never been pretended that it was meant to be, or was, a school of statesmanship. That school absolved, the young man entered into the regular Army service. Of all classes of our society it may be said that our regular Army is the most exclusive, the most widely separated from the ordinary business life of the people in point of sympathy, duty, and habit. If we have an apart class among us, a class whose contact with the cares and endeavors and business and objects of the life of the masses is only occasional and unsympathetic, a class that in its ideas and aims is separated from the multitude, it is the officers of the regular Army. This is not meant to discredit in any sense the character of our service or of the officers in it; it is the almost unavoidable peculiarity of their training and situation, for which they are in no way responsible. Their duties may be arduous, but, except in places of highest command in active warfare, they are extremely simple, specific and narrow; and it is a common experience that the mental horizon of men is apt to become limited by the sphere of their duties. I have heard it said a hundred times by men who had spent the best part of their lives in the regular Army and then were thrown upon their own resources to make a living in ordinary pursuits, that their army life had unfitted them for the every-day tasks of society. They found themselves, in a multitude of cases, utterly bewildered by the competition they had to run with those who had been trained in civil pursuits. How is it possible to assume that men who have spent the best part of their lives, who have grown old in that exclusive atmosphere, should show particular fitness for the most complex and confusing of all duties—the highest civil office in the land? It may be said, therefore, without exaggeration, that in a hundred cases to one, by taking an old regular Army officer, who has never been anything else, and putting him in the highest and most difficult political position, you may spoil an excellent General in making a poor President.

There he is, with an honest intention to do right and to serve his country. Problems of financial policy suddenly rise up before him—questions of revenue, of commercial policy, not in the way of general maxims and vague principles, but in the mysterious shape of practical problems to be applied to a given state of circumstances; questions of party politics, where the interests of the public and of the party are curiously mixed together in bewildering confusion. The man at the head of affairs means to do right; let us assume his Cabinet officers mean the same. But now a host of Senators, Representatives, prominent political leaders from all parts of the country, swarm in upon him. Having never had any practical contact with the workings of financial or commercial systems, having stood aloof from the intricacies of political management, the man at the head of the Government is the objective point of all their efforts. There are a hundred politicians of name and importance, real or pretended, who lay claim to his attention, and having heard them all—as he has to hear them—and finding that their views and objects run counter to one another, he suddenly discovers himself in an unexpected state of uncertainty as to what is right and what is not, what will serve the interest of the country and what will benefit or injure the interests of his party. He has to meet a multitude of arguments put at him by a multitude of men from a hundred different motives, all seeming to him important, because all are to him new; not a few among the most prominent of those who urge their opinions most strongly upon his mind trained and skilled by long practical schooling in all the arts of covering up the weak points of their cases and concealing their motives by specious arguments, and of making private interests appear those of the public. They have all contributed to his election and success; they are all entitled to his regard; he has heard of them all as prominent men entitled to respect; he has considered them all as men entitled to credit; and now he discovers that their opinions clash, and that their aims are different and contradictory. Scores of them beseeching him with their urgency to make him believe that the Cabinet Minister he trusts, by the things he attempts to carry out, is injuring the party upon whose permanence the life, or at least the welfare, of the Republic depends. He has yet to learn that the Senator in his State or the Congressman in his district has interests of his own, peculiar to himself; that those interests are sometimes not exactly those of the country or even of the party at large; that the man who is recommended to him for high official position, as a model citizen of the Republic, has attained that position, in the opinion of his backer less by services rendered to the Commonwealth than by services rendered to a person; that the same man will be represented to him by others, not as the model citizen, but as a villain who cannot be trusted a moment. He will be told that those who judge of political objects and the means by which to attain them from a higher stand-point than mere personal or partisan interest, are amiable theorists, who are well enough in their way, but are useless in the practical conduct of politics; that the practical politician who cares less for public questions but is skilled in the management of men is, after all, the man who can alone be counted upon to preserve the power of his party, and thereby the salvation of the Republic. And when he has gone through this for weeks and months, and his head begins to swim in the confusing contests of interests and ambitions entirely new to him, and he feels himself in many things he has done or left undone under a pressure giving him no rest of mind, a helpless tool of foreign wills instead of being the director of things, he will then conclude that the repulse of the fiercest onset at the battle of Gettysburg and the taking of the angle of intrenchments in the Wilderness, glorious feats of arms, were after all very simple things compared with this. And as he goes on and gradually the light of experience dawns upon him, and he discovers glimmers of truth and finds himself unable to correct mistakes irretrievably made, and to redress injuries irremediably inflicted, and to recover failures which have then become part of the history of the country, he finally will see reason to wish that his friends had permitted him to enjoy his military renown in peace instead of casting over it a cloud of civil failure.

ELEMENTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The picture I have drawn is one which every man of experience in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in politics placed in the Presidential chair, even under ordinary and favorable circumstances. But what is likely to happen to such a man elevated to the Presidency with such a motley host upon his back as the Democratic Party is to-day? That party, as now constituted, is indeed a wonderful mixture of elements. I shall [illegible]

tions of circles and constituencies within which they move and from which they have derived their position and power; and also by the opinions grown from long struggles against what they considered, and what in some cases may have been, abuses on the other side; men of good intention, laboring under the disadvantage of seeing their aspirations and endeavors hemmed in and baffled by followers and by circumstances which they cannot control. There is the Southern element, of which I shall certainly not be inclined to deny that a marked improvement has taken place in the temper and aspirations of many of its leading men, who have cast the old ambitions of the war period behind them, and are now with a patriotic spirit endeavoring to serve the country, and to whom, therefore, our esteem is due. It is also true that they begin to be supported by a class of orderly and well-meaning citizens; but it is no less true that they find themselves hampered and clogged by noisy factions in their constituencies, who, whether they are a majority or not, endeavor, and, I regret to say, in many instances successfully, to impress their temper upon the character of Southern politics; still smarting under the defeats of the war and the losses which those defeats had brought upon them, some of them, with a sullen feeling that those defeats were an insult as well as a wrong to them, for which in some way they must have satisfaction; with a vague desire to retrieve of the old condition of things something, they do not know exactly what, and withal insisting that something is due to them as Southern men in politics, as well as in society, and in their worldly fortunes as compared with the rest of mankind; rather reckless of the rights of others; with financial ideas destitute of a due regard for the good faith of the country, inclined to fly to any money system which they vaguely think can be manipulated so as to make them rich again by legerdemain; deeming it due to them that large appropriations should be made for their particular benefit, for all imaginable purposes, good, bad, and indifferent, merely to pour money into that section of the country; with scarcely any traditions in government, except such as existed in their States before the war, and the reactionary desires and attempts of the party immediately after it; with appetites sharpened by long exclusion from power and the sweets of office, and greedy to make the most of that if they can obtain it.

There is a Northern Democracy, also with men of statesman-like instincts in it and excellent intentions, but behind them a large number of restless and ambitious politicians, who for 20 years have been boxing the compass to find some principle or some policy, to avail themselves of some passion or some prejudice by which they might win an election and regain the possession of power. Such an element, however, will be found, more or less, represented in all parties. But the Democracy has had the misfortune of exercising a remarkable power of attraction for the adventurous, and even the dangerous, elements of our population, and its attempts to regain power by all sorts of devices, and the advocacy of all sorts of principles and policies has gathered under its banner so many divergent tendencies and incongruous elements, held together by the only desire to regain the spoils of government, that when the party comes into power nobody can tell which element will be uppermost in strength and determine the current of its policy. Thus we find there the hardest of hard-money men hand in hand with the wildest of inflationists, the freest of free-traders, and the stiffest of protectionists; we find them in their platforms declaring for the restoration of specie payments to satisfy one part and the repeal of the Resumption law in the same sentence to satisfy the other part of the organization. We find men who would scorn the idea of faithlessness to our national obligations in the closest alliance and co-operation with those who repudiated their debts in their own States, and who would not hesitate a moment to repudiate the debts of the Republic. We find men sincerely desirous of cultivating among the Southern people the heartiest sentiments of loyalty to the Republic and respect for the rights of all, irrespective of color, and by their side men who still think that their own rights are worth nothing unless they are permitted to oppress the rights of others. And it must not be forgotten that upon these different elements the official declarations of platforms have not the least effect. While the party in its national conventions declares for specie payments, that does not hinder a moment Democratic Congressmen from opposing resumption in Congress, or the Democrats of Ohio from nominating their inflation leader, Gen. Ewing, or the Democrats in Indiana from nominating the fiat-money man, Landers, for the Governorship of those States; nor does it prevent the Democrats in many of the Western and Southern States from pursuing their greenback agitation as lustily as before. While they declare for an observance of our national obligations, that does not hinder the Democrats in many of the Southern States from going on in their work of local repudiation, and declaring that local repudiation is so good a thing that it ought to be made general. But all these factions, these incongruous elements, are held together by one great impulse, that is, the appetite for public plunder, which the exclusion from power for 20 years has stimulated to a degree of keenness scarcely ever seen before. Now, consider that, if Gen. Hancock ever can be elected, it must be a very hearty co-operation of all these elements—the Greenback-Democrats in Ohio, Maine, and Indiana, and the West and South, with the hard money men in New-York, New-Jersey, and other States; the protectionists in one quarter and the free-traders in another; the war Democrats in the North and the reactionary elements elsewhere; and to all these elements together Gen. Hancock, if successful at all, will owe his success; and all those elements, if the successful party is to be maintained in its strength and continued in power, must be satisfied in order to hold them together. That will be the situation and such the problem which the soldier, to whom political science and management so far have been a sealed book, will have to solve. What will he do to satisfy the hard-money men without driving the Greenbackers away? What will he do to keep the Greenbackers in the party without betraying the principles of the hard-money man? How will he satisfy the Southern element, that claims to have been robbed by an anti-slavery war, and is entitled to restitution in some shape, and at the same time keep the management of the Government within the bounds of economy and propitiate the Northern tax-payer? How will he content the Southern men in the distribution of offices, who will claim that they have furnished the majority of votes and are therefore entitled to the lion's share? And how will he keep the Northern Democracy in good spirits and in working order by a distribution of the patronage which will appease the hunger of 20 years? These are some of the problems which the unsophisticated soldier-President, whose whole sphere of mental activity has so far been confined to the handling of troops on the field of battle, and to the narrow horizon of duty which Army life in times of peace comprises, will have to solve. And these problems he will have to solve, not in the quiet of the closet, surrounded by a few able counselors in peaceful consultation, but quickly, under the bewildering pressure of not a hundred, but thousands of eager politicians, who fill the ear with a babel of sound and with a pandemonium of conflicting ambitions. This is a task that would tax a man of phenomenal genius to the utmost of his capacity; but what will become of one who is unaided even by the least experience of political life, and has nothing but his inner consciousness to measure the value of the arguments and pretenses which are dinned into his ears, and the character of the interests that besiege him with their urgency for immediate action?

HOSTILE TO NATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

Let us see now what, in view of all this, we have a right to expect from a Democratic victory. Is it the maintenance of our public faith? While there are prominent opponents of repudiation in the Democratic Party, it is a notorious fact that all the elements hostile to the constitutional discharge of our national obligations have also gathered under the same banner. Nearly all, if not all, the States that have repudiated or speak of repudiating their own debts are Democratic States, with heavy Democratic majorities, furnishing Democratic Electoral votes and Congressmen. Who will tell me that it is certain they will be more conscientious with regard to the national debt than they showed themselves with regard to their own? Have we a right to expect a sound financial policy? While there are many good, sound money men in the Democratic Party, it is equally well known that the Democratic Party has irresistibly attracted to its fold a very large majority of the Greenbackers, inflationists, and fiat money men. It has, indeed, in its national platforms of late declared for sound money; but in 1876 while it pronounced for resumption, it demanded, at the same time, the repeal of the Resumption law. I ask, what would have become of resumption had the Resumption law been repealed? But while thus speaking of sound money in their national platforms, is it not equally true in a large number of the States the most prominent inflationists are put forward for the highest honors, followed by the masses of their party? So Gen. Ewing, in Ohio, so Gen. Butler, in Massachusetts, so Mr. Landers, in Indiana; while in Maine, Democrats and Greenbackers fuse in cordial embrace, and while in many of the Western and most of the Southern States the Democrats almost *en masse* represent unsound financial ideas. Is it not true that to the very last resumption was opposed in Congress by Democratic Congressmen? Why, when Gen. Hancock was nominated the attraction for the Greenbackers seemed to be so strong that the venerable Peter Cooper, and Gen. Sam Cary, of Ohio, were among the first to pay to him their devotion and wish him success. Now, can anybody foretell what will happen in these respects in case of a Democratic victory? In fact, we do not know whether the advocates of the public faith or the repudiationists, whether the hard-money men or the inflationists, are the strongest element in the Democratic party throughout the country, and which of those elements will control its policy. I appeal to you, business men, am I going too far in saying that all this is dark, and that in voting the Democratic ticket you will take a gambling chance, and that chance being rather against you? Are you prepared, tax-payers of the country, to take that gambling chance under such circumstances?

But one thing is certain—that the Democratic Party, in its fashion, will reform the civil service. That it will certainly do; it will do it according to an old Democratic principle, "To the victors belong the spoils." That principle is of Democratic origin, and the Democratic Party has adhered to it with a fidelity worthy of the best cause. Other parties were infected by it, but the Democratic Party may claim the glory of its paternity and of its most unswerving advocacy. It may abandon any other principle, but not that. If there ever was a Democrat, either at the head of the organization or in the ranks, who has proved recreant to that great doctrine, and made proclamation of his opposition to it, I do not know his name. It is so closely interwoven with the traditions of that party that I doubt very much whether it could be abandoned without destroying the party's existence. [illegible]

[illegible] such an intention were declared, and the declaration believed, it is not unlikely that their hosts would disband at at once. When the Democracy, therefore, speaks of a reform in the civil service, the meaning of that term, in the light of history and of the tendencies at present prevailing, can be nothing else than that the reform shall consist in putting out all the Republicans and putting all Democrats in their places. What a reform that would be! How the North and South would shake hands over the bloody chasm filled with such good things! What a host of men would be marching upon the capital from all quarters of the compass, each one feeling that he is born to serve the public, and that the Government cannot get on without him! It is said that at the present moment, when the Democracy feels sanguine of success, as it always does, the most popular work of literature with Democrats, even with those who never read a book before, is the "Blue Book," being the register of offices under the Government, with salaries attached, each active Democrat selecting his, and many the same.

Now let us see what that sort of Democratic reform in the civil service really means, and what its effect would be. Look at the present condition of the service. I have already admitted that the reform of it has not gone so far as was intended, and was desirable, but I may say also that more has been accomplished than is generally known and believed. I repeat, it is an almost universally acknowledged fact that at present the public business is, on the whole, well and honestly conducted in the Government offices. The revenues are collected with remarkable fidelity, and never in the history of the country has the loss in their collection been as small as now. In some of the branches it has almost entirely disappeared. The postal service is acknowledged to be more than ever ably, honestly, and efficiently done. Even in those branches of the public service which more than others have almost from the beginning of the Government borne the reputation of being inefficient and corrupt, such as the land and especially the Indian service, cases of peculation and roguery have become comparatively rare, and the general efficiency of officers is very much improved, and I speak of this with assurance, for the reason that I am conversant with the details. How has this been brought about?

In the first place, officers of all grades were made to understand that dishonesty of whatever kind or degree would under no circumstances be tolerated. Officers guilty of corrupt practices, whenever their guilt was shown with sufficient clearness, have been exposed and ejected from their places without hesitation. Every man in the service understanding this, it may be said that if persons with thieving propensities were left or put in place, they did in most cases not dare to steal. Secondly, the number of removals made by this Administration has been comparatively small. Not only clerks in the departments, but officers appointed for a term of years, were generally left in their places as long as they showed the necessary degree of ability and efficiency in the discharge of their duties. In this way the service retained a very valuable stock of official experience which could not but tell in its general efficiency, while at the same time public servants were imbued with a feeling that the best way to secure themselves in place was to perform their duties according to the best standard. Thirdly, in appointing new men care was taken to select such as would presumably be capable to perform the tasks assigned to them. In some departments, and in a number of the larger Government institutions in the country, systems of examinations were introduced, which deterred at once the entirely incapable from urging themselves or being urged for official position, while they furnished also a good measure of the capacity of the applicants. This system of examination may not in all cases furnish an absolutely reliable test, but it has proved to be an infinitely better test than mere recommendation from political favor. It has not been extended as far as it should be, but a good beginning has been made, capable of large extension and development. Fourthly, the practice of making promotions from lower to higher places for good official services rendered, not only in the departments, but also in some branches of the service outside of them, has been carried out to a much greater extent than is generally known, thus furnishing another stimulus to the zeal of the public servants. I repeat that mistakes in appointments have undoubtedly occurred, some of a more or less conspicuous kind, and that the principles of a thorough reform have not been as universally applied as they should have been. Great cries have been raised about instances in which those principles appear to have been disregarded; but under the old regular spoils system such instances were the rule, compliance with which would not have been criticised at all; and the very cries that are now raised with regard to them in our case prove that at present they are the exception. The very kind of criticism applied to the Administration shows that things have grown better. In spite of the imperfections of the methods followed, the result has been that the public business is recognized to be conducted now in a more business-like manner than before, and that the efficiency of the service has been lifted up to a much higher standard.

A GREAT RUSH FOR THE SPOILS.

Now substitute for this the Democratic reform, making a clean sweep according to the old spoils system, and what will you have? Hundreds of thousands of politicians, great and small, but all hungry, rushing for 70,000 or 80,000 places, backed and pressed by every Democratic Congressman and every Democratic committee in the land. This impetuous rush must be satisfied as rapidly as possible, for they want to make the best of their time, and in this case, as well as others, time is money. It is useless to disguise it; the masses of office-seekers, starved for 20 years, will not be turned back as long as there is a mouthful on the table. Seventy or eighty thousand officers selected at random from that multitude of ravenous applicants will be put into places held now mostly by men of tried capacity and experience. They must be taken at random, for it is impossible to fill so large a number of places in so short a time as the furious demand will permit, in any other way. Need I tell any sensible man what the effect upon the conduct of the public business will be? It will be the disorganization of the whole administrative machinery of the Government at one fell blow; it will be the sudden substitution of raw hands for skilled and tried public servants; the substitution of the eager desire to make out of public affairs as much as can be made in the shortest possible time, for official training, experience and sense of responsibility. It will be a removal for some time at least of those carefully devised guards which are now placed over the public money and its use; it will, in one word, be the sudden distribution of so many thousand places of trust, responsibility and power, now well filled, in the true sense of the word as spoils among the hosts of the victorious party. It is useless to say that the Democratic Party contains a sufficient number of men of ability and integrity to fill all those places. No doubt it does. But it is absolutely impossible for those who have the appointing power, even if they were ever so well disposed, to make careful selections for so many thousand places in a short time, especially considering the fact that usually the least worthy aspirants are among the most clamorous and the most skillful in securing the strongest political indorsements. Need I tell the tax-payers what such an experiment will cost? Suppose, after a success of the Democratic Party in a Presidential election, all the offices, high and low, in all the banks and savings institutions of the country were to be filled suddenly with Democratic politicians upon the recommendation of Democratic Congressmen and campaign committees, what would the stockholders and the depositors think of the safety of their money? And yet the interests involved in the banks are certainly by no means greater than the interests involved in the conduct of the great Government of the United States. I do not think this is putting the case too strongly, and I invite the business men of the country and the tax-payers generally to consider it well before they cast their votes.

I am willing to assume that in all these respects Gen. Hancock entertains the best possible intentions, and even that he may form for himself a plan of action intended to obviate these difficulties and disasters. He may possibly tell you so, and mean what he says. Yet is it not obvious that, having no experience whatever in political life, he will be completely at the mercy of wind and waves, and that there will be a power of wind in the Democratic victors clamoring for the spoils strong enough to upset the ingenuity of the firmest and most skilled politician in his party? No, let nobody indulge in any delusion about it; a Democratic victory means that the victors will take the spoils at once, and this means the complete destruction for a time of the whole administrative machinery of the Government, with all its checks and guards, and the people will have to foot the bills for the carnival. This will be a reform of the civil service to make the ears of the tax-payers tingle.

No prudent citizen can fail to be repelled by such prospects unless equally great or greater dangers threaten from the other side. Let us look at that other side now. I am certainly not one of those who would assert that the Republican Party has been without fault. I have been one of its most unsparing critics, and have been unsparingly criticised myself by thoroughgoing partisans in return. I shall always claim for myself freedom of opinion and speech in that respect. The Republican Party has undoubtedly made a great many mistakes. I will not go back to the period of reconstruction and an absolved Southern policy, because that lies far behind us, and is not an issue in this campaign. Its constitutional results have become settlements, accepted by both sides—in profession at least—and the policy of force after the readmission of the late rebel States has, under this Administration, yielded to a scrupulous rule of constitutional principles. Neither would I deny that, with regard to the question of the public debt at one time and to the currency question for a more extended period, there was in the Republican Party an antagonism of opinions, a contest of conflicting ends. We have had Republican advocates of the payment of the public debt in greenbacks; we have had Republican inflationists, and the discussions inside of the Republican Party were for some time heated and bitter. Thus for a season the party seemed to stumble along with an uncertain gait, but it has always had an unerring instinct which in the end made it turn right side up; and then it kept right side up. When, in 1869, the Republican majority in Congress declared for the payment of the public debt, principal and interest, in coin, there was the end, once and forever, of the repudiation movement, open and disguised, in the Republican Party. When, in 1875, the Republican majority in Congress passed the Resumption act, there was the end, once and forever, of the irredeemable paper-money business in the Republican Party. Those who remained repudiationists or fiat-money men did not remain Republicans—at least, not leaders of the party. They tried their luck for some time inside of it, then they left it, and became independent Greenbackers, and, finally, most of them landed in the Democratic Party, as the Democratic Greenbackers who, for a time became independents, mostly went back there. Gen. Weaver and his followers are still in the intermediate state, but will, as [illegible] finally [illegible]

But, while the Democratic Party has been attracting such elements, the Republican Party had been attracting them to sound principles or [illegible]

sloughing them until they almost wholly disintegrated among its component parts. Thus it has become emphatically the protector of the national faith and the party of sound money. I have no doubt that the disagreements still existing upon financial subjects of minor importance in the Republican Party will be solved in the same way after mature discussion. This tendency in the Republican Party has been owing to some very characteristic causes. It was not only a predominance of good sense and a thoughtful desire to be right, and an endeavor to do that which was best for the general interests of the people, but it was also the traditional feeling grown out of the loyal attitude of the Republican Party during the civil war in support of the Union and the preservation of the Republic—the feeling of solemn duty that all the obligations contracted for so sacred a purpose must be and remain sacred and inviolable. Therefore it was that the idea of repudiation never could obtain a permanent foothold among Republicans, whatever the vacillations of individual minds during a limited period may have been. And the abhorrence of repudiation in our discussions of the financial problems inspired the most powerful arguments that brought the Republican masses to a sound appreciation of the money question.

A GRAND REPUBLICAN RECORD.

In this way the Republican Party, steadily progressing in an enlightened perception of the principles of sound finance, has become *the* reliable sound-money party of the country, to which, as parties now are, the solution of new financial problems can alone be safely trusted. And how magnificently do the effects of the results already achieved appear in the revival of our business prosperity! It may be said that our financial policy has not wholly originated that prosperity. True; but it has most powerfully aided it by giving us that confidence which is impossible without stable money values and a sound currency system. And what prudent man would now risk these great results by turning over our financial policy to the hands of a party which, as I have shown, is the refuge of all destructive elements, threatening new uncertainty and confusion? Indeed, not only in the traditions and good sense of the Republican Party do you find the best security there is at present for the sanctity of our national faith as well as a successful management of the financial policy; you find equal security in the known opinions and principles of its candidate, James A. Garfield. His convictions on these subjects have not found their first and best proclamation in the platform of his party or in his letter of acceptance. His record of nearly 18 years of Congressional service is not a blank on the great questions of the times, like that of his opponent. There is not a phase of the question of our national obligations; there is not a point of financial policy, from the first day that the subject was considered in Congress since he became a member of that body to the present hour, that he has not discussed with an ability and strength, a lucidity of argument, amplitude of knowledge, and firmness of conviction, placing him in the first rank of the defenders of sound principles.

If you want to study the reasons why the public faith should be inviolably maintained, why an irredeemable paper currency is and always has been a curse to all the economic interests of this and all other countries, why confidence can be restored and maintained, why business can obtain a healthy development, why foreign commerce can be most profitably conducted only with a money system of stable and intrinsic value, you will find in the speeches of James A. Garfield upon this subject the most instructive and convincing information. You will find there opinions not suddenly made up to order to suit an opportunity and the necessities of a candidate in an election, but the convictions of a lifetime, carefully matured by conscientious research and large inquiry, and maintained with powerful reason before they had become generally popular. You find there a teacher, a statesman, and a leader in a great movement, with principles so firmly grounded in his mind as well as his conscience that he would uphold them even were they not supported by a powerful party at his back. There is double assurance, therefore, in the traditions and acts of the party and in the character of the leader at its head.

As to the civil service, I have stated to you what in my opinion its condition is to-day, and that opinion accords, I think, with that of every fair-minded observer. As to what it will become in case of a Republican victory, I shall not predict the millennium, neither from the knowledge I have of the obstacles in the way of a permanent reform on sound principles, nor from the party platform, nor from the last utterance of the candidate. One thing, however, may be taken for certain: the administrative machinery of the Government will not be suddenly taken to pieces and disorganized, to be recomposed of raw material. In so far as it has shown itself honest and efficient it will be preserved in its integrity and efficiency, and upon the good foundation laid there is reason for assurance that it will be developed to greater perfection. The business interests of the country, the tax-payers generally, whose first desire it must be to see the public business of the Government administered in an honest and intelligent way, will, therefore, have no reason to fear sudden and fitful revulsions in the organization of the administrative machinery, as the distribution of the spoils among the victors after Democratic success would inevitably be. This is the least advantage we may expect with certainty, but that advantage is so great that no man of sense will fail to appreciate it. Of the greater, more thoroughgoing, and permanent reforms which I have long considered not only necessary, but also practicable, and which have been attempted, and in part carried out, it may be said that so far their advocates have made themselves heard only on the Republican side, and that at present there seems to be no other organization of power in which they can be worked for with any hope of success. That this work will not be given up is certain, while, on the Democratic side, we have no reason to look for anything else than a complete relapse into those barbarous methods which in former times have proved so demoralizing as well as expensive.

THE PATH OF SAFETY.

And now I appeal to the conservative citizens of the Republic, to you who desire the public faith sacredly maintained, where will you go? Can you, in view of present circumstances, conscientiously go to the Democratic Party? You will, indeed, find there not a few men who think as you do; but with them you will find closely allied in party interest all those elements to whom our national obligations are the foot-ball of momentary advantage. You will find on that side every State that has repudiated or speaks of repudiating its public debt; you will find there all those who decried the public creditor as the public enemy, and whom no loyal tradition and impulse attaches to the national honor. You will find there a party, inside of which the public faith has still to fight a battle with its enemies, without any certainty of its issue. Is that your place? Or will you go to the Republican side, where the loyal maintenance of our public faith has become a fundamental principle, universally adhered to with unswerving fidelity, in spite of the gusts of adverse public sentiment in former days? And you who desire to preserve the fruits of the success gained in the abolition of the curse of an irredeemable paper money and the re-establishment of specie payments, where will you go? Will you go to the Democratic Party, where again you will find some who think as you do, and yet with them as a powerful and perhaps the most numerous component part of the organization, wielding commanding influence in a great many of the States subject to its control, the great mass of the inflationists and fiat money men who were gathered under the Democratic banner by a seemingly irresistible power of attraction, and furnished many of the acknowledged leaders of that organization, and who, even now, when the prosperity of the country has been so magnificently aided by a sound financial policy, would be ready to subvert it all, and throw the country back into the wild confusion of the fiat money madness? Will you, business men, farmers, manufacturers, merchants of the country, find the safety of your interests there? Will you help a party to power, inside of which, between its component elements, the battle of a sound money system and an irredeemable paper currency is still pending, and will you trust the earnings of the poor as well as the fortunes of the wealthy to the uncertainties of its issue? Or will you go to the Republican side, where great victories for the cause of good money have been achieved; where sound sense and patriotism have won every fight so far decided, and where we may with certainty look for the same sound sense and patriotism to solve the problems not yet disposed of? And you who desire the administrative business of the Government performed in a business-like way by honest and capable public servants, where will you go? Will you go to the Democratic Party, which has no other reform idea than an eager desire to take the whole administrative machinery of the Government suddenly to pieces, and to fill it as rapidly as possible with politicians demanding offices as spoils? Or will you go to the Republican side, where you have the assurance of a civil service which, in spite of shortcomings and mistakes, has already, on the whole, proved itself capable to transact your business honestly and efficiently, and where you find all those elements that are faithfully and energetically working for a more thorough and permanent reform?

I might go on with the catalogue to show you where the path of safety lies; but it is enough. Your own State of Indiana furnishes you at this moment a most instructive illustration. Look at the contending forces here. On the one hand, a man put forward by the Democrats as their candidate for the Governorship, one of the leaders of the wildest inflation movement, one of the most vociferous advocates of the repeal of the Resumption act, the successful execution of which has conferred upon the American people such inestimable blessings. Where would our prosperity be had he and his followers prevailed? And now you find him the representative man of the Democratic Party, still advocating his wild doctrines, and hoping for their triumph, which would be the ruin of your prosperity. You are certainly mindful of the fact that the wise and patriotic men among you, and I am glad to say that they were a majority of your voters, made an effort to do away with the scandals of fraudulent voting, arising from the absence of a good registration law and the seductive opportunities furnished by your October elections. You know how a majority of your citizens with the applause of all fair-minded men in the country, voted and carried that reform at an election held for the ratification of your constitutional amendments; you know how by Democratic Judges that decision of the majority was set aside upon reasons which made the whole legal profession stare the country over. Is that the party, which, as citizens of Indiana, mindful of the welfare and the good name of the State, you will support?

Now look to the other side. Your Republican candidate for the Governorship, one of your purest, best informed, and most useful and patriotic men, who on every question of public interest stands on the side of the honor of the country and the welfare of its citizens; whom even the voice of slander cannot reach, and to whose hands his very opponents would without hesitation commit their interests. That is the illustration Indiana gives of the character of our national contest.

THE TWO CANDIDATES COMPARED.

What is there, then, on the Democratic side which could seduce you from the path of safety? Is it the nomination for the Presidency of a soldier who, during the war, did brave deeds and deserved well of the country? Is it a sense of gratitude for those brave deeds that should make you elevate the soldier to the place in which a statesman is wanted? Gratitude to those who on the field of battle bared their breasts to the enemies of the country is a sentiment of which I shall not slightingly speak; it is a noble sentiment; but is the Presidency of the United States a mere bauble that should be given as a reward for things done on a field of action wholly different? Is the Presidency like a presentation sword, or a gift horse, or a donation of money, or a country house, given to a victorious soldier to please him? If so, then simple justice would compel us to look for the most meritorious of our soldiers and reward them in the order of their merit; and, brave and skillful as Gen. Hancock has been, there are others who have claims of a still higher order. Then, Gen. Grant having already been President, we should reward Gen. Sherman and Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan first before we come to the Major-General nominated by the Democratic Party. Certainly, let us be grateful; but let us not degrade the highest and most responsible trust of the Republic to the level of a mere gift of gratitude. Let military heroes be lifted up to the highest rank in the service which belongs to the soldier. Let them be rewarded with the esteem of their countrymen; and, if need be, let wealth and luxury be showered upon them to brighten that life which they were ready to sacrifice for their country.

But let it never be forgotten that the Presidency is a trust that is due to no man; that nobody has ever earned it as a thing belonging to him, and that it should not be bestowed but for services to be rendered in the way of patriotic and enlightened statesmanship. But above all things, the Presidency should never be pointed out as the attainable goal of ambition to the professional soldier. I certainly do not mean to depreciate the high character of the regular Army. But I cannot refrain from saying that in a Republic like ours great care should be taken not to demoralize it by instilling political ambition into the minds of its officers. The Army is there to obey the orders of the civil power under the law as it stands, without looking to the right or the left. And it will be an evil day for this Republic when we inspire the Generals of our Army with the ambition to secure the highest power by paving their way to it with political pronunciamentos. I will not impute to Gen. Hancock any such design. He may have meant ever so well when he issued General Order No. 40, which is now held up by a political party as his principal title to the Presidency. But you once establish such a precedent, and who knows how long it will be before you hear of other general orders issued for purposes somewhat similar to those for which they are now issued in Mexico? I am for the subordination of the military to the civil power. And therefore I am for making Congressman Garfield President, and for letting Gen. Hancock remain what he is, a General, always ready to draw the soldier's sword at the lawful command of the civil power.

What have we on the other hand in the Republican candidate? His youth was that of a poor boy. He lived by his daily labor. He rose up from that estate gradually by his own effort, taking with him the experience of poverty and hard work and a living sympathy with the poor and hard-working man. He cultivated his mind by diligent study, and he stored it with useful knowledge. From a learner he became a teacher. When the Republic called her sons to her defense he joined the Army and achieved distinction in active service as one of the brave on the battle-field. He was called into the great council of the Nation, and has sat there for nearly 20 years. No great question was discussed without his contributing the store of his knowledge to the fund of information necessary for wise decision. His speeches have ranked not only among the most eloquent, but among the most instructive and useful. Scarcely a single great measure of legislation was passed during that long period without the imprint of his mind. No man in Congress has devoted more thorough inquiry to a larger number of important subjects and formed upon them opinions more matured and valuable. He was not as great a soldier as his competitor for the Presidency, but he has made himself, and is universally recognized as, what a President ought to be, a statesman. He understands all phases of life, from the lowest to the highest, for he has lived through them. He understands the great problems of politics, for he has studied them and actively participated in their discussion and solution. Few men in this country would enter the Presidential office, with its great duties and responsibilities, better, or even as well, equipped with knowledge and experience. He need only be true to his record in order to become a wise, safe, and successful President. If the people elect him it will be only because his services rendered in the past are just of that nature which will give assurance of his ability to render greater service in the future. The country wants a statesman of ability, knowledge, experience, and principle at the head of affairs. His conduct as a legislator gives ample guarantee of great promise in all these things.

A WISE CHOICE TO BE MADE.

In a few months you will have to make your choice. I know that when a party has been so long in power as the Republican Party, many citizens may be moved by a desire for a change. In not a few cases it may be a desire for the sake of a change. While the impulse is natural, it should not be followed without calm discrimination. Prudent men will never fail to consider whether the only change possible bids fair to be a change for the better. It is true that parties are apt to degenerate by the long possession of power. The Republican Party cannot expect to escape the common lot of humanity; but no candid observer will deny that within a late period the Republican Party has shown signs rather of improvement than deterioration; and that it possesses the best share of intelligence, virtue, and patriotism of the country. In matters of most essential moment to the public welfare it can be safely better counted upon for efficient and faithful service, while its opponent opens only a prospect of uncertainty and confusion. The Democracy may, in the course of time, gain the confidence of the people; but that should be only when the repudiationists and the advocates of unsound money have ceased to be in its ranks so powerful and influential an element as seriously to threaten the great economical interests of the country; when by energetic and successful action in protecting the rights of the voter, whether white or black, whether Republican or Democratic, in all parts of the country, and by the suppression of fraud at the ballot-box through a healthy and irresistible power of public opinion within itself, it will have won the right to appear in its platforms as the protector of the freedom and purity of elections, and when it will find it no longer necessary to discard the ablest of its statesmen and to put a General of the Army, who has never been anything but a soldier, in nomination for the Presidency, to make for itself a certificate of loyalty to the settlements of the great conflict of the past.

And for all these reasons, in my opinion, the interests of the Republic demand the election of James A. Garfield to the Presidency of the United States.

PRISONERS SEEKING LIBERTY.

FOURTEEN MEN ESCAPE BY KNOCKING DOWN THE JAILER—TRYING TO BURN A JAIL.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A Burlington (Iowa) dispatch says that 14 prisoners confined in the jail of Henderson County, Ill., made their escape Sunday afternoon. The jailer took an afternoon holiday, leaving a young Swede in charge, and, on account of the extreme heat, allowing the prisoners the freedom of the corridor. About 4 o'clock the prisoners called for a bucket of water, and as the door was opened to pass the bucket in, the Swede was knocked down and the prisoners escaped to the woods near by. Among the number thus liberated was Topp, the Sagetown murderer. The jail, which is in the basement of the County Poor-house, two miles from Oquawka, is a rickety shell, and notoriously unfitted for prison purposes. During the confinement of the murderer "Bill" Lee, who was hanged in the yard of this jail a few years ago, it was necessary to keep armed men on patrol day and night. It was reported yesterday that two of the prisoners—Tracy and Garrison—had been recaptured. Large bodies of armed men are scouring the woods and dense underbrush surrounding the jail, in which the escaped men might hide for many days without detection.

A Pekin (Ill.) dispatch says that the prisoners confined in the Tazewell County Jail set fire to their straw beds at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the hope that they would be taken from jail and get a chance to escape during the excitement. Barnes, the jailer, having the keys in his pocket, and being absent in a distant part of the city on official business, the inmates were forced to endure the smoke until his arrival. Hopkins, one of the inmates, was found nearly exhausted in his cell. The prisoners covered their heads with pieces of bedding and lay flat on the floor, and so escaped suffocation, but were too exhausted to attempt flight when help arrived.

PORTLAND, Me., July 20.—John F. Richmond and Simon M. Yeaton broke out of the Cumberland County Jail, at Portland, last night, escaping by using four false keys. There is no trace of the fugitives.

PENNSYLVANIA VETERANS.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., July 20.—A reunion of the veterans of the Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Knapp's Battery, took place here to-day, a large number being present. This afternoon a business meeting was held, after which the visitors were taken over the Switchback. This evening a procession was formed, and marched through the principal streets, which were brilliantly illuminated. Later a banquet was held at the Mansion House.

CRICKET IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., July 20.—The Staten Island Cricket Club played a match yesterday and to-day with the Peninsular Club of this city. The Staten Islanders played two innings, scoring 40 in the first and 12 in the second. The Peninsulars took only one inning, making a score of 125.

UNITED STATES SURVEYS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The Chamber of Commerce, at its regular quarterly meeting to-day adopted a resolution asking the California Congressional delegation to advocate liberal appropriations for extending the work of the United States geographical and topographical surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, and for a marine survey of the coast from California to Alaska.

A HINT TO THE FARMERS.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL READY TO WRESTLE WITH AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS.

The Board of Control appointed under an act of the last Legislature, entitled "An Act establishing an agricultural experimental station," met in the Cooper Institute yesterday. The act was passed on the 26th of June, making an annual appropriation of $20,000 for the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural experimental station, to be located at the discretion of the Board of Control, where experiments, chemical, mechanical, &c., may be made for the benefit of the farming interests of the State. The act provides that the management of the station shall be committed to a Board of Control, to consist of nine members, and to be composed as follows: One member to be appointed by each of the following-named agricultural societies: The State Agricultural Society, the State Grange, the American Institute Farmers' Club, the Central New-York Farmers' Club, the Western New-York Farmers' Club, the Elmira Farmers' Club, and the Western New-York Horticultural Society; and two members to be appointed by the board itself. Besides these, the Governor of the State and the Director of the station shall be members, ex officio. At a previous meeting of the Board of Control, held in Albany, Gov. Cornell was elected President, and Gen. N. M. Curtis Secretary.

At yesterday's meeting there were present: Gov. Cornell, President of the board; Gen. N. M. Curtis, Secretary; W. A. Armstrong, President State Grange; Robert J. Dodge, American Institute Farmers' Club; Shelby Reed, President Western New-York Agricultural Society; Daniel Batchelor, Treasurer Central New-York Farmers' Club, and James McCann, President Elmira Farmers' Club. The only business done was the election of the two members to be elected by the board. Robert J. Swan, of Geneva, was elected to serve for three years, and Richard Church, of Belvidere, Allegany County, to serve for one year. The board then adjourned, to meet in the Executive Chamber of the old Capitol, at Albany, Aug. 4, at 11 A. M.

Immediately after this adjournment, a meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club was held, and addresses were made by Gen. Curtis, W. A. Armstrong, of Elmira; Henry Bergh, Orange Judd, Prof. Cook, of New-Brunswick; Allen R. Ledoux, of the North Carolina Experimental Station; Daniel Batchelor; the Hon. Nathan G. Ely, Shelby Reed, Orlando B. Potter, Dr. Hexamer, William Lawton, D. D. T. Moore, and others.

The location of the experimental station has not yet been decided upon. Ithaca and Long Island are both trying to get it. The members of the Board of Control have been invited to visit Col. James F. Casey, of West Deer Park, Long Island, this morning.

A LAWYER'S ANXIOUS CLIENTS.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF MR. JOHN H. KNAEBEL'S AFFAIRS.

Ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel John H. Knaebel, of Brooklyn, has been absent from that city for some time, and his affairs are said to be in a most unsatisfactory condition. Mr. Knaebel has gone to New-Mexico, where he has some money invested in land, and the date of his return is uncertain. A number of people who intrusted Mr. Knaebel with funds to invest charge that he has appropriated the money to his own use, and some of them have already brought suits against him. Among the clients of the absent lawyer are Christina Blume, John F. Blume, both of Pennsylvania; Clara A. M. Delchsur, Miss Conkling, a school teacher who had saved $3,500 and given it to Knaebel to invest, and Mr. Richard Powell and his wife, who say that they gave Knaebel $25,000 to invest and received in return securities which have proved to be worthless. A number of other cases in which clients have suffered at the hands of Knaebel are said to exist. Access cannot be obtained at present to Mr. Knaebel's safe containing his papers, and as most of the parties affected are out-of-town residents, or are temporarily absent in the country, definite information cannot be obtained. It is certain that Clara A. M. Delchsur has commenced suit against Knaebel to foreclose a mortgage. She intrusted him with several thousand dollars to invest, and he gave her a mortgage in return purporting to be executed by one Charles A. Barnard. Barnard, it is now feared, is a myth. Knaebel had a good law business in Brooklyn, and as he was not known to be a man of extravagant habits, his alleged defalcation has created much surprise. He at one time, it is said, owned $60,000 worth of real estate, but he lost a good deal of money in mining stock speculations. Mr. Knaebel's brother is Chief Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn.

CANADIAN TROPHIES.

RELICS BEING COLLECTED FOR A DOMINION MILITARY MUSEUM.

From the Ottawa Free Press, July 17.

The history of Canada is rich in records of heroism from the time when Jacques Cartier first explored the mysteries of the mighty St. Lawrence down to the last attempt on our borders at Eccles Hill, when our gallant Militia sent the Fenians to the right about in double-quick time. Mementoes of these struggles are no doubt plentiful in the country, many of them in private hands. Some trophies captured by our troops, and some old properties belonging to corps that served in America at various times, have long been among the stores belonging to the Militia Department. These Col. Wily, Director of Stores, has gathered together and placed in order to form the nucleus of a military museum. Unoccupied apartments in the new drill hall were found admirably adapted for the purpose required, and under the direction of the Colonel are in process of being fitted up. On the walls are a series of beautifully arranged star devices of bayonets, sword-bayonets, pistols, sabres, &c., of various patterns, in a splendid state of preservation, all the blades being highly burnished, and in as good order as if required for immediate use. On the floor beneath these will be arranged piles of shot and shell, representing the development of gunnery from an early period down to the heaviest ordnance now in use in the Dominion. The spherical and oblong shot and shell will be so displayed as to give an idea of the old and new styles of artillery. In the centre of the room is a [illegible] smooth-bore gun, marked in the metal with the letters "S. N. Y.," which stand for the State of New-York. It is an old-fashioned battering gun, weighing only 7 hundred-weight, but was, no doubt, considered valuable in its day, and, from its make-up, appears to have been the work of a primitive artist—probably a blacksmith of the Revolution. However that may be, the gun has a history, which is briefly given on a card attached to a board, and placed near it. This history is given as follows: "Trophy gun, captured at the battle of the Windmill, 16th November, 1838. Von Schultz, with about 200 sympathizers under his command, crossed from the United States at the Windmill, a short distance below Prescott, on the 11th November; there he fortified himself, and held possession till the 16th. He was attacked unsuccessfully on the 13th by the Militia under command of Col. Young, Inspecting Field Officer. It was not until the arrival of a wing of the Eighty-third Regiment and a battery of the Royal Artillery that he finally capitulated after some severe fighting. Von Schultz, the leader, and about 100 of his followers were taken prisoners; 50 were killed and wounded. British loss: Killed, 3 officers and 6 men; wounded, 3 officers and 58 men. One of the officers killed was Lieut. Johnstone, Eighty-third Regiment. Von Schultz was tried by court-martial and hanged on the 8th of December following at Fort Henry, Kingston. The original warrant for his execution is in this museum." Col. Wily remarked after this document had been duly copied that it was somewhat curious he should have come into possession of a document of considerable historical importance in connection with this gun, and stepping forward he drew from the mass a time-stained yellow parchment, which turned out to be the original death warrant of Von Schultz, who led the invading party as above described.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

David B. Hill, of Elmira, is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. J. W. Churchill, of Andover, Mass., is at the St. James Hotel.

Senators W. B. Woodin, of Auburn, and E. L. Pitts, of Medina, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Anson Stager, of Chicago, and Capt. W. A. Kirkland, United States Navy, are at the Gilsey House.

Senator B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana; Beverley Tucker, of Virginia, and William M. Wadley, of Georgia, are at the New-York Hotel.

The Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia; ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, and J. M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts; [illegible] Watertown, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE NEEDLE FROM THE NILE

ARRIVAL OF THE DESSOUG WITH THE GREAT OBELISK.

HOW THE BIG SHAFT OF GRANITE WAS PLACED ON BOARD—EXPLORING THE SHIP'S HOLD TO VIEW THE CURIOSITY—ITS DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT.

An iron steam-ship, sea-stained, as if from a long voyage, flying the American colors at the fore and peak, and the Turkish flag at the main, and having the name "Dessoug" painted in large white letters on her bow, lay at anchor yesterday morning off the foot of West Twenty-third-street, and small boats were conveying persons to and from her as if impelled by unusual curiosity. The vessel contained the much-heralded Alexandrian obelisk or "Cleopatra's Needle." She had arrived from Gibraltar 25 days after sailing from that port, having been detained six days by the breaking of the main shaft. A TIMES reporter who boarded the vessel yesterday morning was nearly run over by a white donkey that was trotting briskly along the deck, driven by a little black-skinned, bright-eyed fellow, who sat well back on the donkey's haunches and guided him with a single rein. This picturesque figure, dressed in a long blue gown over a longer white one, and wearing a close-fitting, brimless cap of colored straw, recalled pictures of the famous donkey-drivers of the East. Chief Engineer McIntyre, who drove him out of the way, explained that Hassan was an orphan, a herder or Barberini, about 10 or 12 years of age, and with a spirit of adventure that impelled him to leave Alexandria and join the ship's company. [illegible]

The Dessoug had not been long enough in port to make it possible for the Captain or any one else in authority to say how soon or where its cargo will be landed. Those persons who are interested in archæological studies, and who do not mind exploring the hold of the ship by narrow and dark and difficult ladders, will have an opportunity to gratify their curiosity for a few days. Capt. Gorringe will admit visitors to the vessel until it is decided where the monolith is to be erected and arrangements are made for landing it. On the deck of the Dessoug was Mr. Frank Price, who had charge of the work of shipping the obelisk. He showed the way to the Captain's cabin, and explained the method of raising, lowering, and shipping the obelisk, illustrating the progress of the work by photographs suspended against the walls and by means of brass models which he took from a locker. Mr. Price went out on Aug. 2, 1879, taking with him, to Alexandria, Mr. Henry E. Davis, and the lifting-machinery, which had been manufactured at the Phœnix Iron Works, in Trenton, N. J. "Arriving at Alexandria on Sept. 21, we began" said Mr. Price, "building the derrick for the removal of the obelisk. It was 80 feet from the shore, and the base was buried 10 feet deep in the sand. A small piece of ground had been leased in order to secure the right to work unmolested, and on Oct. 28 the work of excavating began. We first raised it from its foundation by means of heavy trunnions, bolted at the centre of gravity, and iron bars secured at the base and connected to the trunnions with strong iron braces. We did not work without finding out that we were unwelcome intruders. The English residents plainly evinced their displeasure and threatened to seize the monolith on behalf of English creditors. Capt. Gorringe tied the American flag around the obelisk—you see it here in this photograph—and then said 'seize it.' It was not seized, and the work went on under a guard of soldiers furnished by the Egyptian Government. [illegible] Capt. Gorringe then purchased for $[illegible] the Dessoug, a vessel built in England in 1864 for the Khedive's service, and she was placed in a dry-dock. The ponton was launched on ways and floated to the dry-dock, opposite the bow of the steam-ship. Then we cut a hole in the starboard bow of the Dessoug, [illegible] feet in length and 12 in height, and somewhat below the water line. [illegible] The obelisk rested on [illegible] Between these bars, in the grooves, iron cannon-balls were placed, and when all things were ready it was an easy matter to roll the great shaft into the hull of the steamer, swing it into its place, and shore it securely in position.

"The shaft has not moved since it was secured on board the Dessoug," said Mr. Price, "and we only wait now for the Park Commissioners. When they have decided where it shall be raised, we shall land it. A dry-dock will be located as near the point where the obelisk is to be raised as we can possibly put it—somewhere about Eightieth-street. The bow of the Dessoug will be opened as it was opened before, the channel irons and cannon-balls will be brought into use, and the obelisk rolled from its place upon a ponton or dock. Then a roadway will be prepared of heavy planks placed lengthwise on sleepers, and it can be drawn gradually by the use of a steam winch to its place in the Central Park. [illegible] There will be no danger of breaking gas, sewer, or water pipes in moving the shaft, for it will be carried on an easy track, upon heavy trucks, and will move as easily as a railroad car. Our journey home was a pleasant one. We left Alexandria on June 12, and Gibraltar on the [illegible]. On July [illegible], 1,300 miles from land, we broke our shaft. Capt. Gorringe, when he purchased the steam-ship, also purchased all her extra stores, and they included an extra shaft. We ran under sail for six days, and in the meantime fitted the new shaft. Then we ran on again under steam, slowly at first, and two or three days later at the vessel's best speed."

Mr. Henry E. Davis, who had charge of the woodwork used in removing and housing the obelisk, volunteered to show THE TIMES reporter down into the hold. Providing himself with a candle, he led the way to the forward hatch. Hassan was still careering up and down the deck on his donkey, his blue gown floating wildly in the air, and at the companionway two black rams of the breed called Egyptian [illegible] as if they had been accustomed to life on board ship for years. Down one flight of steps and the main deck was reached. Here the candle was lighted, and then another descent, down a rickety ladder, brought the explorers to the "'tween-decks." One more dive, said Mr. Davis. This descent brought the reporter to the ribs of the ship, which were seen dimly in the flickering candle-light. The splashing of the river was heard distinctly through the iron plates. Under the ladder by which the hold had been reached, and stretching out into the darkness fore and aft, was the obelisk. "Come this way," said Mr. Davis, "and see the head of the shaft, and then work down to the base." There was not much to see at the head, except the pyramidal outline incased in wood to protect it from injury. The outline of the hole that was made to admit the obelisk was pointed out, and an explanation made of how the ribs had been cut and repaired in such a way as not to impair the vessel's strength. Then by clambering along over shoring beams, and on the edges of the vessel's ribs, a view was obtained of the side of the shaft. The hieroglyphics were found to be deeply cut and distinct, the candle-light probably increasing the effect of deepness. Toward the base they were less distinct than at the top, and Mr. Davis explained that this was accounted for by the action of the sand upon the granite. "There it is," said the guide, "and a good bit of stone it is. It weighs 219 tons, and is [illegible] feet and [illegible] inches long. At the top it is [illegible] feet [illegible] inches square, and [illegible] feet [illegible] inches square at the base. The inscription on the apex of the obelisk are much more finely cut than those on the sides. Look at the foot of the stone. See how it is cut away. That is supposed to have been done by Egyptian relic-hunters or metal-hunters, who were in search of the 'crabs' that secured the shaft on the pedestal. This stone here is the keystone of the base, and above it on the 'tween deck are the foundation stones." Climbing by a narrow way to the upper deck, the candle-light was thrown upon a pile of stones arranged in a group. "There are," continued the guide, "[illegible] pieces in the foundation, which is 37 feet 8 inches square. The material used was various, gray granite, limestone, gray and yellow, and red granite. The stones are all numbered, and we can put them up just as they lay in Alexandria. [illegible] There you see a perfect [illegible] Come back here and [illegible] of the pedestal." He led the way to a stone carefully placed in a hatchway, and extending from the floor of one deck through into another. "That pedestal is 7 feet 10 inches high, 9 feet [illegible] inches square at the base, and [illegible] feet [illegible] square at the top. It only weighs [illegible] tons. The holes in which the dowels were sunk to secure the shafts to the pedestal were shown, and then Mr. [illegible] led the way up stairs again to the Captain's cabin, to show the metal 'crabs' with which the shaft and pedestal were bound together. [illegible] The metal is said to be of a composition not analyzed, resembling bronze, but being almost as hard as steel. One of the foundation stones presents the perfect sign of the Masonic square, and Mr. Davis says that in this and [illegible] marks on the foundation stones [illegible] which all Masons are familiar. Embedded in the face of one stone is a royal part of which was broken off and stolen while the obelisk was being [illegible]."

The Alexandrian obelisk is about 3,500 years old, having been set up in Heliopolis by Thothmes III., [illegible] 1,600 years before Christ. It is an entire shaft of granite, covered with hieroglyphics descriptive of the power of Thothmes. The inscriptions on the side which lies for 15 centuries beside the Mediterranean Sea have been partly destroyed, but the other sides are considered to be perfect, and have been deciphered by many scholars. [illegible] The [illegible] shows the first side contains a carving of Thothmes represented as a sphinx seated on a pillar of pedestal. In both hands he holds a jar of wine, and the [illegible] the City of Western Thebes, the [illegible] of the Sun, Thothmes" (Thothmes). The [illegible] wine [illegible] on his right hand at the [illegible] of [illegible] at the words "the Hermachis gives all life to the good god, the Lord of the two countries, Ramenkheper (Thothmes III.)" Each side of the obelisk is also decorated with three perpendicular lines of hieroglyphics, the central one on each side being that of Thothmes III., who first set up the obelisk. The side lines to the right and left were added by Rameses II.; of the nineteenth dynasty. (Thothmes was of the eighteenth.) The remaining lines, and the lines on the other sides, are full of lofty references to the "powerful bull," the "golden hawk," "Ra," "Rameses," and Thothmes III., which may be very interesting and important to the student but are very monotonous to the general reader. On the metal crabs found on the base of the obelisk when excavating in June, 1877, are inscriptions in Greek and Latin, setting forth that the monument was erected in the reign of Augustus Cæsar by the architect Pontius. This is taken as proof that the obelisk was set up in the reign of Augustus, and not of Tiberius.

PROTECTING THE HARBOR.

CAPTAINS AND SHIP-OWNERS OVERHAULED BY THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, Inspector Conway reported that the Coast Wrecking Company had at last begun the work of removing the wreck of the burned steamer City of New-York, so long lying in the East River. Complaints were made against the Austrian bark Treci Dubrovacki for dumping ballast at Upper Quarantine, and against the steamers Nellie White and Kill Von Kull for throwing ashes overboard at the foot of Rector-street. The steamers' cases were referred to the Dock Commissioners. The British steamer Thanemore, the tug Titan, and the steamer Idlewild paid fines of $10, $100, and $50, respectively, for dumping ashes within the forbidden limits. A long hearing was had in the case of the steamer Grand Republic, of the Rockaway Line, charged by Mr. James C. Church and Inspector Conway with throwing out ashes near Fort Lafayette. Mr. E. Cornell White, owner of the steamer Commodore Tooker, Engineer S. C. Wise, and others were examined. Mr. White said he had given orders that ashes should be dumped between Coney Island Pier and the Rockaway Inlet buoy. The engineer corroborated Mr. White and denied that ashes had been disposed of elsewhere. The Commissioners warned Mr. White that ashes must be dumped at least three miles off shore, and then reserved decision on the present charge. Similar complaints against the steamers Columbia and Brandon were also laid over. A plan was received from the Harbor-master showing proposed changes in the anchorage grounds. The Commissioners approved the plan, and decided that a channel from three-eights to half a mile wide should be kept clear between Governor's Island and Quarantine.

A BREEZE AT CENTRAL PARK.

John Dawson, the Superintendent of the Central Park, was before Justice Bixby, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday afternoon, to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by one of his men, Patrick Smith, of No. 782 Fourth-avenue. It was alleged by Smith that he was discharged by Mr. Dawson some days ago, but that Commissioners Lane and Wenman, not recognizing Dawson's power to discharge men on his own authority, had instructed him to report for duty every morning to Mr. Dawson, and that by doing so his pay would go on as usual. He reported on Saturday morning last, as he had done on several mornings previous, and was unceremoniously driven out of the office by Mr. Dawson, who, he alleged, attempted to throw him down a flight of stairs. Two witnesses for Mr. Dawson said that Mr. Dawson had ordered Smith out of his office, and, when he did not leave quick enough, Mr. Dawson took him by the shoulder and led him, without any attempt at violence, to the head of the stairs. There was no attempt to throw him down stairs. Commissioner Lane occupied a seat on the bench beside the court, and was asked by Judge Bixby if he did not wish to ask the witnesses any questions. He said that he did not, and that he had come to the court only as a witness to prove that Smith was still an employe in the Department of Parks. His Honor, Justice Bixby, did not think it necessary to call the Commissioner as a witness, and dismissed the charge against Dawson. This little difficulty is only one of the results of the disagreement now existing between the Park Commissioners.

A MAN WHO SAYS HE SHOT HANCOCK.

A man in regimentals was brought up to the bar in the Tombs Police Court yesterday by Officer Snyder, of the Fifth Precinct. He had been arrested for acting as if intoxicated in Desbrosses-street near midnight on Monday. Noticing his uniform, Justice Duffy was about to question him, when the prisoner cried, "I'm a General, Sir! A veteran of the Army of the Potomac."

"Ah," said the magistrate, "it is not often we have a General here; step up, please, and tell me your name."

"Well," said the prisoner, drawing himself up to his full height, and speaking with great dignity, "I am generally known as Gen. Mackevey, but my real name is Gen. James Mind."

"Then you must know Gen. McClellan, if you were with the Army of the Potomac."

The prisoner shook his head dubiously, and said there was no such man as far as he knew.

"Well," then said the magistrate, with a smile, "you surely know Gen. Hancock?"

"Hancock," said the man, with animation, "Yes, I know Hancock. I shot him in a duel. He's a dead man now."

"Well, well, that's really too bad for the Democratic Party," remarked the Justice, and added, "General, I will have to trouble you to communicate that sad fact to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction." He then made out a commitment sending the prisoner to the Commissioners for examination as to his mental condition.

MONDAY NIGHT'S FIRE.

The losses by the fire at Kohler's building, the "Big Brewery," on First-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, were correctly estimated yesterday. The owners and all the occupants of the building are insured, although, owing to the high premium demanded by the underwriters, the insurance in many instances will not cover the loss. L. V. Streeter & Co., soap manufacturers, lose $30,000, and have an insurance of $25,000; E. Fessler, manufacturer of cigar ribbons, who estimates his loss at $4,000, is insured for $2,500 in the Hoffman, Star, Montauk, Imperial, and Northern Companies. The Castle Braid Company, with a loss of $5,000, are insured for $10,000. There is an insurance of $[illegible] on the building, distributed in City and foreign companies. Birnbaum & Co., whose losses will reach $25,000, are insured for $15,000 only. William Munzer, whose loss is $2,000, is insured for $[illegible]. A private meeting of the representatives of the insurance companies interested was held yesterday, and a Committee of Adjustment was appointed. The committee refused to give a list of insurances for publication, as some of the companies interested had lost heavily.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ships France, of the French line; the Scythia, of the Cunard Line, and the Holland, of the National Line, will sail for Europe to-day. Among the passengers of the France are Mr. S. Skalkovsky, of the Russian diplomatic service; the Baron and Baroness de Wagstaff, and Mr. E. De la Torre, the Vera Cruz agent of the French line. Her cabin list is given below:

In Steam-ship France, for Havre.—[illegible] Baron W. de Wagstaff, Baroness de Wagstaff, [illegible] E. De la Torre, Edward De la Torre, [illegible] Mrs. Marie Place, Mrs. Teresa Place, [illegible] Whipple, Miss Fan Buckley, [illegible] Mr. Aymar, J. Aymar, Ramona Camprubi, [illegible] Portuondo, Mrs. Portuondo and child, Miss Portuondo, [illegible] Roberto Billinghurst, D. E. Hughes, [illegible] [illegible]

TWO SHAWLS TOO MANY.

A man named Anthony Fitzgerald has written to the Commissioners of Emigration all the way from Castle Gregory, County Kerry, Ireland, complaining about "the uproarious act of the American law" in collecting $2 80 duties on three shawls brought to this country by his daughter, a recent immigrant. Fitzgerald declares his readiness to take oath before any magistrate or clergyman that three shawls were no more than his daughter ought to have, and that they were not brought here to sell. He therefore demands that the "fine of $2 80" be refunded. The Custom-house people say the law permits the free entry of only one shawl, and that the proper duty was collected on only two of the shawls the Kerry man's daughter had.

STREET CAR BUSINESS IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Herald, July 18.

It is scarcely 25 years since the first half-mile of horse railway track was laid in Boston. Now we have over 150 miles of horse railway in the city, and quite a number of miles of track which lead from it to suburban cities and towns. The [illegible] occupied in part by horse railways. Charles, Tremont, Washington, Chauncy, Congress, Devonshire, Broad [illegible] [illegible]

GOING IT BLIND IN A FOG

EIGHTEEN WHISTLES AND AFTER ALL A COLLISION.

GLIBLY-TOLD TALES OF THE NARRAGANSETT DISASTER—THE RULE OF THE ROAD NOT YET SHARPLY ENOUGH DEFINED FOR STUBBORN MARINERS—CONFLICTING TESTIMONY AS TO THE NARRAGANSETT'S FIRST WHISTLES.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 20.—The Narragansett investigation was resumed at 10 A. M. to-day. The first witness was Allen H. Thompson, who testified that he was a pilot by occupation, holding a United States license in that capacity, and was the pilot of the Narragansett on the night of the collision. "We left New-York," the witness said, "at 5:05 P. M. On reaching Stratford Shoals there was a light south wind and some fog. Our course to Faulkland's was east five-eighths north. We did not blow any fog signals until reaching New-Haven, as the fog was light, and vessels could easily be seen a mile away. We left New-Haven at 10 o'clock, and at 10:30 saw and heard a steamer approaching about three points on our port bow, which we called the Tillie, of New-London. She was nearly a mile away when we sighted her. From this time it began to thicken, and we blew the fog whistles at intervals not exceeding a minute. The warning or fog blast is about ten seconds in duration, and the signal blast about five seconds. After passing the Tillie, we sighted a schooner about three and a half points on our port bow, which discharged rockets. With a flood tide, our general time from Stratford to Cornfield is about two hours and forty minutes. There probably would be from five to seven minutes difference in our running time between these two points in foggy and clear weather.

"At 11:30 the Captain asked me the time, and I replied that it was about time to meet the boats. We were then blowing our fog signal at intervals of less than one minute. At 11:36 we sighted a bright light about 1½ points on the starboard bow. We gave two blasts and ordered the wheel hard a-starboard. I think these blasts were answered. We then gave two more blasts, but could not understand the answer. We slowed and stopped. After steaming and stopping we gave two blasts, and then rang to back, and hooked on and gave three whistles twice. The two whistles indicated that we had put the wheel to the starboard, and would pass the approaching boat on the right hand. The collision occurred within 20 or 30 seconds after we sounded the three whistles. I don't know whether my bells were heard in the engine-room or not. I gave no bells to go ahead before colliding. After colliding the Captain said, 'Let her go ahead wide open and call the mates.' I then rang the call-bell twice, and sent the wheelsman to the engine-room to see what the trouble was. He came back and said he could not get to the engine-room. Soon after that an oiler reported that she was making water. I then sounded the signal for assistance—four blasts—and continued to sound it as long as there was steam."

The witness then detailed at considerable length the part he took in lowering the boats and saving passengers. His testimony on these points was substantially the same as that previously given by Capt. Young, of the Narragansett, and his entire statement appeared to have been committed to memory. In answer to inquiries by the Inspector, he said that he rang the bell five times before the collision—four call-bells and a jingle—and that he was positive that he did not, at any time before the collision, ring to go ahead. He had known the fog-lights on the Narragansett to go out in rough weather, and had often experienced difficulty on this account in the pilot-house. The bow watchman reported all vessels that were met by the Narragansett that night. The collision occurred at 11:38, as near as the witness could fix it, and the Stonington was first sighted from one minute and a half to a minute and three-quarters before the collision. The Narragansett was headed north-north-east.

Washington A. Hasbrook, of Hoboken, testified that he was assistant engineer on the Stonington on the night of the collision, and was in bed when the collision occurred. He got up immediately and went to the engine-room, and examined the bottom of the boat to see if she was making water. He found that she was making water forward. It was half an hour after the collision before the water got to the pumps. At the time of the collision Mr. Smith, the chief engineer, was in charge of the engine.

Samuel H. Baldwin, of Pawtucket, R. I., the wheelsman on the Narragansett at the time of the collision, testified that he was always on duty from dock to dock, and took his orders from the pilot in charge. The weather the night of the collision was foggy after reaching Stratford, and the fog-whistle was blown at intervals of about half a minute when half-way from Stratford to New-Haven. Capt. Young was in the pilot-house with him all the time, after reaching Stratford. Witness thought he was awake all the time. One steamer was passed between Stratford and New-Haven. The course given witness when abreast of Faulkner's Island was east, three-quarters north. Capt. Young's window was up the greater part of the time, until the Stonington was sighted. Mr. Thompson was standing at the middle window, which was down all the time; witness did not hear the bow watch report any light; on discovering the Stonington's light two short blasts were given, and then the boat was slowed. Witness didn't know what bells were given afterward; he could not hear the bells from the engine-room, and he did not recollect hearing any that night. The two whistles were blown several times, and after that three whistles. The helm was hard a-starboard on sighting the Stonington's light and was kept so. The Narragansett steers well. Witness could put the wheel hard over in a minute, and could hold the wheel alone at any time. The Captain assisted him at the wheel that night. The collision occurred immediately after the three whistles were sounded. After the collision witness went out and assisted in lowering the starboard boat aft the wheel. Mr. Truesdell was with him at the time, and the boat was full of passengers before she was lowered. He also assisted in launching two of the boats on the port side. Mr. Mosey was in one of them and in the other were Mike Clancey, Mr. Johnson, the detective, and a deck-hand. Witness went off in this last boat with a large number of passengers, more than it was expected to carry, and then returned and took another load, some from the steamer, some from a life-raft, and some from the water. He thought they took from 15 to 20 from the raft. The boat commenced burning in about 10 minutes after the collision. There was one boat left on the deck of the Narragansett.

David S. Babcock, of Brooklyn, testified that he was President and Manager of the Providence and Stonington Steam-ship Company. In 1874 he was elected President of the Neptune Line. In the Spring of 1875 it was consolidated with the Stonington Line. He stated that nearly all the Captains and pilots had been in the employ of the line from the beginning. Whenever it had been necessary to take on an extra pilot, wheelsman, or watchman, the appointment had been made at the suggestion of the Captain. Up to this season two pilots have been carried on the boats. The reduction to one was not on account of expense. It was considered that the boats were just as safe with one pilot as with two. The pilot is on duty only eight hours and a half. Capt. Young was one of the oldest Captains in the employ of the company, and one of the oldest pilots on the Sound. He was considered perfectly competent to take charge of the steamer. Witness's first information that the Narragansett had been burned and there had been a loss of life, was derived from Capt. Lamphere, of the City of New-York, about 11 o'clock the day after the collision. Ascertaining that rescued passengers were at Pier No. 33 North River, orders were promptly given to supply them with necessary clothing. Some of them were sent to hotels, the injured were cared for, and transportation was provided to those who desired it. The damage to the Stonington was $8,000, including the dockage of $2,000. Some freight was thrown overboard from the Stonington, probably of the value of $2,500. It was mostly dry goods and fish. It is difficult to estimate the loss on the Narragansett; probably to make her as good as she was before would cost at least $180,000. She was considered as worth to the company at least $250,000. She was rebuilt last Winter, at an expense of $[illegible], principally on the hull. Her boilers were new about a year ago. They were the third set of boilers she has had. The only complaint ever made as to the gas going out on the Stonington was about a year ago last Fall, and this was in a heavy gale, when the course of the steamer was suddenly changed. The Narragansett's freight, which was saved and is now in charge of Johnson & Higgins, is probably worth about $[illegible]. The entire value of the freight was probably from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. So far as is known, [illegible] bodies have been recovered, and there are 5 or 6 others missing. It is safe to say that the entire loss of life did not exceed 25. The passenger list was recovered after being under water for some time, and was in such condition that it was difficult to make it out. The whole number of passengers was something under 300. Instructions have never been given to the Captains that they were to go through no matter what the weather; nor have any instructions been given them to take on board more passengers than were allowed by the certificates.

The witness gave it as his opinion that the duties of the engineers were more onerous than those of the pilots, as the latter were only on during the passage. The running with one pilot was only a temporary arrangement, and it was intended to have two pilots as soon as the right kind of men could be procured. No report came to him before the collision that the Narragansett was short of an engineer. He considered that the duties of the pilots were much easier, on the Stonington than on the New-Haven Line. All the requirements of the instructions as to equipments had been strictly complied with, although they had often been considered exacting. It was witness's opinion that the ordinary life-preservers were of a kind that passengers were apt, in excitement or fright, to put on wrong, and were then rendered useless. He believed that the cork jackets were preferable on many accounts.

Henry S. [illegible], testified that he was pilot on the Stonington, and had been on her 21 years—seven as quartermaster and four as pilot. He was her pilot on the night of the collision. The boat left [illegible] at [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Race Rock at [illegible], North Hammock at 10:05, New-London at 10:17, and Bartlett at 10:48. From Cornfield he ran west-by-south. During the night there was a dense fog and a light breeze from south-west. Witness was shown and identified the log of the Stonington, which was kept by him. From Stonington to Cornfield the fog continued, we were blowing a fog-whistle once a minute, the blasts lasting 12 seconds. I was in the front window of the pilot-house on this trip, and Capt. Nye stood at my right. I gave the quartermaster his course. We passed one sailing vessel between Bartlett's and Cornfield, leaving her on the starboard side. After leaving Cornfield we steered west by south for Stratford Shoal, blowing one whistle. We first sighted the City of Boston about one-half point off our port bow. We blew our fog-blast and she answered it. Her blast was about the same length as ours. She passed within about 200 feet of us. This was five minutes after leaving Cornfield. We continued blowing our whistles until we raised a whistle about one and one-half points off our port bow. We altered our course to west, and as the other steamer seemed to be coming nearer, altered our course to north-west. We saw the Narragansett about the time we altered our course to north-west. We slowed down and blew three whistles, but received no answer from the Narragansett. We blew three whistles again, and were answered with two from her when we were about 150 feet apart, and the collision followed immediately. After we got clear from her we were heading north-west, and she bore north-east from us. We were then 200 or 300 feet apart. The fire on the Narragansett was visible about five minutes after the collision. She did not light up enough, so that we could see the people on her deck. We did not attempt to work up to her. We drifted to the westward after the collision. I think our time was five minutes slower that night from Bartlett's Reef to Cornfield than it usually was. It is about 11 miles between the two light-ships. It was not particularly rough on the trip of June 9—the trip before the collision. I think we could see lights well on that trip."

A comparison of the log showed that from Stonington to Cornfield the same running time was made on June 9 as on June 11, the date of the collision. Witness added: "From the time we first raised the Narragansett's whistle to the time of the collision was from three to five minutes. She did not alter her whistles while we were running on a west course. We were about up to a north-west course when we first saw the Narragansett's lights. Capt. Nye gave the order to the wheelsman to haul up to north-west. The bow watchman reported the Narragansett's whistle when we first made it. We had the Narragansett one and a half points off our port bow, and steering east by north-east, and we steering west, there would have been no collision. We should probably have cleared each other by 200 feet. After we hauled to a westerly course, we slowed down, and were running about seven knots, which is about half our ordinary speed. We reversed as soon as we blew three whistles. After the collision I remained in the pilot-house blowing the relief whistles. The wheelsman remained in the pilot-house with me. After making the Narragansett's whistles we hauled up westward and ran on this course one minute. The one whistle we were blowing was neither the long fog-whistle nor the one short blast required for passing to the right, but about half-way between the two. When running on the west course we heard the Narragansett's whistle twice. The last time we heard the whistle sounded it seemed to be about in the same position as when we first raised it. It was on the west course that we slowed down. Just as soon as word was given to haul her north-west we rang the bell to stop. Between this bell to slow and the bell to stop there was an interval of two seconds. A minute after the two bells were rung to back, the Captain, supposing that she was not backing, ordered me to back her, and, at the same time, the Captain shouted through the speaking-tube to back her strong. From the time when the Captain spoke through the tube to the time of the collision was not more than two seconds. If we were running under a fog-whistle, and were answered by two whistles from the other boat, I should blow three whistles to stop. I know that the law requires that I should answer another boat with the same whistle she gives."

Michael Clancey, of Stonington, testified that he was deck watchman on the Narragansett on the night of the collision. There was no other watchman besides himself. He had been on the hurricane deck and in the saloon and forward cabin that night. He thought there were extra beds in both cabins that night, but could not tell how many. The weather that night was thick at times. It would light up and then shut down again very quick. At the time of the collision he was at the starboard after gangway and had been standing there five minutes. He saw the Stonington not more than two and a half or three minutes before the collision. He could see the hull and the head-light, but not the colored lights. Immediately after the collision he went up into the hall and lit some of the lights. He assisted in lowering the first boat aft on the port side, but did not know whether anybody from the steamer went on that boat. Then he went over on the starboard side to see about the boats there, and found that there were enough of the crew and passengers to lower them. Then he returned to the port side and assisted in lowering another of the after boats and filled it with passengers. There were three men with him from the Narragansett's crew. The passengers were transferred to the City of New-York. On returning, they took off half of the passengers from one of the rafts, and towed the raft to the Stonington, but did not take any more passengers from the Narragansett. Probably a dozen passengers were picked up by this boat in the water after it had towed the raft to the Stonington.

The next witness was Joseph Phillips, who was bow watchman on the Stonington at the time of the collision, and had held that position for two years. He went on watch, he testified, as soon as the steamer left the dock on the night of the collision. He made a steamer about two points off the port bow after leaving Cornfield, and reported it to the pilot-house. He then raised the Narragansett, which was blowing one whistle. It was about two or three minutes after hearing her first whistle that he saw her lights. She was then bearing a little more off than at first. Afterward she blew two whistles, and the Stonington answered promptly with three. At that time the boats were not more than a length apart. When he saw that they were coming together he jumped on the hurricane deck, and then went back on the forward deck. He then went to the Captain to call the officers, which he did. He then went to the upper deck and found the Captain lowering the forward starboard boat, and went in her in obedience to the Captain's orders. There was then about five passengers in her, and he picked up 20 or more in the water and took them to the New-York. He then returned and took five or six from the bow of the Narragansett, the stern of which was out of water. The last load he took aboard the Stonington, but he could not tell how many there were. He thought probably there were from 15 to 18. He also took off some of the passengers from one of the Narragansett's boats, which was overloaded. The boat he was in was manned entirely by passengers, none of whom were very good oarsmen. He could not say whether any rockets were fired on board the Stonington.

At this point an adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. At least three days more will be occupied in examining the officers and crews of the Narragansett and Stonington and of the City of New-York. After that some of the passengers will probably be examined.

GROWING OPPOSITION TO DUELING.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News.

The expressions from our contemporaries of the South Carolina press in regard to the Cash-Shannon duel, show a gratifying unanimity in condemnation of the bloody and barbarous "code," and a wide-spread and earnest public sentiment in favor of punishing, according to law, the guilty parties. If there is a single newspaper in the State which has justified or even excused the encounter in which Shannon fell, we have yet to see it. The press, in its attitude on this subject, fairly represents the community, and it is equally unjust and absurd to impute to the people of South Carolina, in this year of grace, 1880, any sympathy with or toleration for the detestable duello. It may be that, notwithstanding the flagrant defiance of law and public opinion by which the recent duel was marked beyond other duels, the guilty participants will somehow manage to escape the penalty of their crime. If so, the result will be due to other causes than a willingness that dueling shall continue. Nowhere has the frightful deed at Du Bose's bridge excited the same degree of horror as in our own State. Whether the penalties of the law be enforced in this case or not, we think that there is good reason to hope that the fall of Shannon will be the end of duelling in South Carolina.

A DEAD WOMAN SITTING AT A WINDOW.

From the Troy Times, July 19.

Mrs. Roxanna Rhodes, 70 years old, living on a short thoroughfare between Hudson and Van Rensselaer streets, known as Brooks-alley, in Cohoes, was found dead at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Rhodes was last seen at 6 o'clock on Saturday night by Mrs. Brown, a neighbor, who loaned her an axe with which to chop wood. Some hours afterward a son of the deceased woman noticed the kindling-wood scattered about and an axe lying on the stairs. The circumstance was not of sufficient importance to suggest an investigation. During the following morning the old lady was noticed by several persons sitting by the window in a rocking-chair, with her hat on and holding in her hand a fan. Not having changed her position for hours, the suspicions of Larry Martin were aroused. Upon investigation it was found the old lady was dead. The opinion of Dr. Billings is that death was caused by heart disease.

SETTLERS FOR THE PENINSULA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 17.—Three thousand German emigrants are being formed into a body by J. Thomas Budd, Land Agent of this city. They are white-skinned, frugal, sober, and of the most desirable class. They come from the banks of the Volga and other parts of Southern Germany, and they are to be brought here direct from a port in Germany and will be landed in New-Castle, from whence they will be distributed through various portions of the peninsula. The terms upon which they come are that they shall be given a considerable tract of land to improve upon and 10 years shall be given them for payment for the same. Mr. Budd is using every endeavor to secure land, and has at the present time over 5,000 acres. His efforts will not terminate with the emigration of this colony, but will be carried on extensively until the vast areas of idle lands in [illegible] Sussex and Delaware, which are now tracts covered with dense undergrowth, and in many places inundated with water, are converted into fruitful farms. There is no reason why this colony, which is situated near Mill [illegible], cannot be [illegible] philanthropic individuals of New-York, which is an acknowledged success.

These colonies as soon as brought here will be fostered by the railroad companies and other corporations, and every effort will be made to make the enterprise a success.

THE DUTY ON MARBLE.

Marble merchants in this City are complaining bitterly of the action of the Government Appraisers in advancing invoice prices on imported marble, and declare that they are forced to pay duty on marble valued at much beyond its proper worth. A recent cable dispatch from Rome stated that the attention of the Italian Chamber of Deputies had been called to the matter, and that Premier Cairoli told the Deputies that he had been informed by the United States Government of the issuance of orders to the Custom-house authorities to afford greater facilities for the importation of Italian marble. It was stated at the Custom-house yesterday that no orders on the subject had been received from Washington or anywhere else, and that no change had been made in the present duties on marble. The United States Consul at Carrara has investigated the subject, and has recommended that all grades in duty be abolished and marble admitted under one uniform rate of duty. The Government, however, has not approved of the Consul's propositions, and from present appearances the marble merchants will have to bear the heavy import duties as best they can for some time to come.

A HOLYOKE RATTLESNAKE STORY.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 17.—Dr. Mitivier tells the story of a remarkable escape from the effects of a rattlesnake's bite. One day this week a young Frenchman named Ferdinand Ruel, of this city, came to the Doctor and showed him a sore finger, which he said had been bitten by a rattlesnake. The Doctor treated it, and although the hand had been swollen to a great size the next day no more serious effects were felt, and the man is now almost well. But the action which saved his life was taken long before he found a doctor. Ruel's father-in-law, an old resident named Prunier, is a professional snake-catcher, and the two went out together on the day in question. The Mount Tom region is the usual hunting-ground for rattlesnakes, but this time they did not seem to be very plenty, and about noon the men prepared to take their lunch, camping down beside a brook. Ruel sat upon a stone, and happening to put his hand down to the ground, a young rattlesnake, without the slightest warning, reached out his head from under the stone and grabbed the little finger with both fangs, clinging so tight that he had to be fairly shaken off. Prunier, who always goes prepared for such emergencies, was very prompt in his measures. He first tied a cord around the finger below the wounds, drawing it very tight, regardless of the pain occasioned, then sucked the poison out with his mouth as thoroughly as possible, the blood, which followed profusely, being almost black, and finally applied some strong spirits of ammonia. After a while he loosened the string a little at a time, so as to let what poison still remained in the finger into the system so slowly that it could be absorbed. These precautions without doubt saved the young man's life, and it is worth knowing just how to go to work in such cases. The snake was afterward captured alive. Prunier says he once saw a woman die in 35 minutes of a rattlesnake-bite, probably before he had learned to work so promptly. This man has been in the business some time, selling the snakes to collectors and natural history museums. He always draws the poison fangs as soon as the animals are captured, so that they are no longer dangerous, but even then they would not be considered very agreeable playthings in a family. Prunier's wife, however, seems to have a good deal less than the natural dread of such things, if the story he tells of her is true. He had at one time 15 five rattlesnakes on hand at one time, and kept them in a large box in the room where he and his wife slept. One night while he was away from home the whole menagerie got loose, and the woman was awakened by feeling the frightful animals crawling over her. She kept her presence of mind in a remarkable manner. Instead of rushing for the first door and fleeing from the house, to be followed by the venomless but otherwise healthy snakes, as almost any mortal woman, or man either, would have done, she was more mindful of her husband's property, and determined to recapture it. Striking a light, she got possession of the big wooden tongs which her husband used in his profession, and then for two hours she had a circus all by herself, succeeding, before the curtain fell, in bagging every serpent of them. Since that night Mrs. Prunier has insisted on making the woodshed do service as a zoological garden.

LOGGING ON THE CONNECTICUT.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 17.—The town is just now having its annual visitation of lumber and river men, who always leave a lasting impression of their call, if in no other way, by the manner in which they perforate the concrete walks with their spiked boots. There are in the present gang 130 men, though 700 started out with the drive in the middle of April. Some have been discharged, and many are with the rear drive, which is hung up in Vermont awaiting the rising of the waters. The drive is large, containing some 15,000,000 feet of lumber, or about 100,000 logs, mostly spruce. The trip, occupying thus far more than three months, has been of unprecedented duration. Such a trip costs heavily, the running expenses alone being on a good portion of the journey not less than $1,000 per day, and the whole outlay this far in bringing the logs down the river exceeds $80,000. The men are of all nationalities, and though from the nature of their vocation rough and uncouth, are a sturdy and courageous set. The lumber company are obliged to pay them large wages, and a majority of the men return from year to year, doing little or nothing during the greater part of the year, as the men competent to do the driving do not do the chopping, which is done mostly by Frenchmen, who work by the day and earn from $15 to $20 a month. But a small area of the company's 140,000-acre wood lot has yet been cleared, and the business is destined to continue for many years. The men who carry on the dangerous business of attending the drive go through the little villages which line the river banks like a small army. The supplies are bought mostly of the farmers by the way, the men doing their own cooking, washing, &c. A lot of boats are in constant use, while the various utensils and camping paraphernalia are of almost endless variety and of every description. Jams are not so frequent at this point in the river, but occur quite often further north, and are sometimes serious. Rend rock is sometimes used to start the log which locks the jam, and one charge will usually start the logs. President Smith has personally superintended the drive, most of the time attending the wants and needs of his men. The company have spent some $30,000 in blasting rocks and removing various impediments in the river, and has built two fine dams in the lakes at the north. They have the same right as, and no more than, an individual on the river, consequently when they interfere with the travel of any one on the river, or materially injure anybody's business, they are obliged to pay damages, and this foots up considerable during the season.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.

The Association of Exempt Firemen met in Caledonian Hall, last evening, Zophar Mills, the President, in the chair. The President's table was flanked by two large testimonials, handsomely framed and engrossed. One of them bore testimony to the esteem in which the late Alfred Carson was held by his associates. The other was presented to Assemblyman William H. Corsa, of the Ninth District. The latter procured the passage of certain bills by the Legislature for the benefit of the Veteran Firemen's Benevolent Fund. A large photographic portrait was a prominent feature of the framed testimonial. President Mills delivered a brief address, introducing Mr. Corsa and presenting him the testimonial. Mr. Corsa said in reply that he was glad that he had been able to aid the association in its noble efforts to assist the widows and orphans of deceased firemen. He recited at some length the opposition his bill encountered from the regular Fire Department, and commended the manner in which the association transacted its business and managed its affairs. Four new members were elected, and seven propositions for membership were laid before the Executive Committee.

A WHITE KING BIRD.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, July 19.

An interesting lusus naturæ was discovered on Laurel Hill last week. A king bird, or "tyrant flycatcher," which, instead of being brown, like its kind, was pure white, except its wings and tail, which were of a creamy hue, stunned itself by some accident and fell in front of Judge Park's residence. It was picked up and placed in a cage, but after three or four days it died, owing, doubtless, to the fact that these birds are insectivorous and its captors, not knowing its predilections, furnished it with other food. An ornithologist and taxidermist, having been requested to stuff the bird for preservation on Saturday, readily identified its species by its head, and other characteristics. It is a handsome but singular specimen.

A LOCK OF OLD HICKORY'S HAIR.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, July 19.

The Mother Baily boom continues. It is related of this patriotic woman that she was in the habit of showing her visitors a box which, with its contents, she valued, so she said, at $1,500. The box was of gold, about the size of an ordinary snuff box—this the old lady said was worth $500. The contents of the box consisted of a lock of gray hair—this she valued at $1,000. The box was presented to her by Gen. Andrew Jackson, who called upon her while on a tour through New-England, and the lock of hair which the box contained was from his own head.

THE Last Move in the Game.

AN ORIGINAL TALE.

CHAPTER I.

The old servants at Falconberg Hall, the seat of Lord Falconberg, near the New Forest, in Hampshire, England, had been dying off rapidly with what Dr. Erdale called a malignant fever; but Joe Rattigan, the sexton, and Mary Merril, a blind and aged nurse, and Dick Varley, a lawyer's clerk, believed they had been poisoned (with Dr. Erdale's knowledge) for the purpose of covering up a terrible secret with which they were acquainted. Lord Falconberg had two children—his son, Lord Walter, a student at Oxford, and a daughter Alice, both of whom were great favorites with their dead mother's brother, Ned Bagshurst, who lived at the Grange, a few miles from Falconberg Hall.

A road of the New Forest, known as the Devil's Gap, which ran past a wayside inn called the Raven, was exceedingly dangerous at night, on account of its abrupt termination on the edge of an old and deep quarry. It was the business of Silas Garnem, the landlord of the Raven, to see that two lights, one red and the other blue, were kept burning at a little distance from the edge of the precipice, every night, from sunset to sunrise.

One day a couple of disguised strangers stopped at the Raven, and imperiously demanded dinner of the landlord, who was at first inclined to resent their harshness, but after a few whispered words from one of them, the manner of the landlord suddenly changed to obsequiousness.

"Dinner, gentlemen?" he said. "Certainly. The best the house can supply. Perhaps you would prefer a private room?"

"Certainly," answered the younger traveler. "And this pretty girl," he added, attempting to take the hand of Ethel Garnem, the landlord's beautiful daughter, who shrank timidly back, "shall wait upon us."

"My daughter does not wait upon strangers," observed Ethel's mother, dryly, and Silas conducted his guests to the little parlor, where a cheerful fire was blazing. A whispered conversation took place, which lasted for some time.

"Do not leave Ethel till I return," said Mrs. Garnem to the old blind nurse, Mary Merril, who had come in with her grandson, a bright boy named Ralph. "I must hasten to the kitchen and prepare a dinner for these travelers. Strangers seldom stop here, except to bait their horses."

"Are they strangers?" asked her visitor.

The landlady regarded her earnestly.

"To me, at least," she replied, "I cannot answer for my husband."

"I do not like these men," observed Ethel, as soon as her mother had withdrawn. "What can bring them here?"

"Evil! Evil to the house of Falconberg," groaned the blind woman. "The storm has been gathering for years. The clouds are black and heavy. They will burst soon. I have known it—felt it for years—seen it in my dreams, for when I sleep the blessed light returns to me."

"Evil!" repeated the astonished girl. "What evil can possibly threaten those so highly placed?"

"The lightning strikes the stately oak and leaves the humble shrub unscathed," continued the speaker. "You must watch over them—over the noble maiden whose generous regard has cast gleams of sunshine on your gloomy path; over her thoughtless brother, who has listened to the beatings of his heart, I fear, rather than the suggestions of reason. You must watch these men."

"I will," faltered Ethel, blushing and turning pale by turns, as if she comprehended the allusion; for she secretly loved the young Lord Walter.

"The hawk shall not replace the falcon in its nest," added the blind nurse, emphatically, "although it has been hatched there."

The mistress of the Raven now made her appearance from the kitchen, and the speaker took her departure, accompanied by her grandson.

"Thank heaven," thought the girl, "Lord Walter is far away with his tutor. If any danger threatens, it cannot fall upon him. Angels will watch over the Lady Alice."

The best dinner the house could furnish was quickly served in the little parlor, Silas himself waiting upon the guests. After a long private conversation they took their leave, to the intense satisfaction of Ethel, who felt as if a weight had been removed from her heart.

By this time night, which lends its aid to every evil, began to spread her dark mantle, veiling the twilight world. The landlord of the Raven appeared uneasy and on the watch, going frequently to the door and looking out as if he expected some one. His daughter regarded these movements with intense anxiety; her heart was alarmed. The warnings of the blind woman had terrified her, and again and again she mentally thanked heaven that Lord Walter was absent.

A light chaise drew up in front of the house, and two travelers, after exchanging a few words with Silas, alighted and entered the kitchen. They were the young Lord Walter and the Reverend Dr. Barnard, his tutor, but both so well wrapped up that neither Ethel nor her mother could recognize them. As the last wrapper fell from the person of the younger, the anxious girl started; her worst apprehensions seemed realized; the object of her secret preoccupation stood before her.

"Lord Walter!" she faltered.

"Even so, Ethel," replied the young man sadly. "You appear more surprised than pleased to see me. My poor father! Have you heard? Does he still live?"

"Live!" repeated the girl. "Has Lord Falconberg been ill?"

"Dying!" exclaimed the young man, with a burst of natural grief. "Dying, Ethel. Hurd, the faithful steward, wrote me word not to lose an hour if I wished to see him again."

His hearer looked thunderstruck.

By order of her father, in words too imperative to be disregarded, Ethel retired to the kitchen with her mother to prepare the repast for the newcomers. She would have given worlds to remain to put the brother of Lady Alice upon his guard.

"Strange, Doctor," observed his pupil, when they found themselves alone, "that Ethel should not have heard of my father's illness. It must have been very sudden."

"Fever!" said the tutor, with a shudder.

Meanwhile a blacksmith from the nearest village was busily occupied in repairing the broken springs of his lordship's carriage.

Ethel was on thorns; a vague presentiment of impending danger overwhelmed her, but without paralyzing her courage or presence of mind.

While in this state of suspense, excited alternately by hope and fear, she recognized the voice of Frank Oatlands, directing the men who accompanied his father's team to unyoke the horses and give them a feed. He had been drawing wood in the forest.

"Saved!" she murmured; "saved!"

The next instant she darted from the house and stood by his side.

Frank Oatlands was a magnificent specimen of the Anglo-Saxon race, and an almost brotherly attachment existed between himself and the heir of the Falconbergs.

"Thank heaven you are here, Frank!" said the agitated girl, grasping his arm with a boldness which surprised him, for the conduct of Ethel was marked by great reserve. "Lord Walter has arrived! They have written to him that his father is dying! Why should they lure him to Walburg by a lie? Some terrible danger threatens him, but you will not leave him. I am certain that you will not, for his own, for his dear sister's, for all our sakes."

The clear, blue veins in the temples of the young farmer became distended with indignation at the mere thought of foul play to one so dear to him. Under any other circumstances he might have blushed at the allusion to Lady Alice, for we doubt if his heart was quite free in that respect; but now her brother claimed all his care, and his hand closed over the heavy hunting whip he carried with quiet resolution.

"Where is Walter?" he asked.

"In the little parlor with his tutor. The carriage has broken down," whispered Ethel, pointing to the men who were repairing it. "It has been done purposely, I fear."

Frank Oatlands walked to the vehicle and examined the broken springs carefully. His brow became knit and his eyes looked troubled. Without uttering a word, he walked resolutely into the house.

"Where are you going?" demanded Silas Garnem, in a surly tone, as the young man crossed the kitchen.

"To see my friend."

"His lordship is at dinner with his tutor," observed the landlord, "and I cannot permit them to be intruded on."

"Ho! ho! Silas Garnem! Are you, too, in the plot?"

"What plot?" faltered the man, turning pale.

"Can't tell yet," answered Frank, eyeing him suspiciously. "But soon shall. Determined to find it out. You don't believe in Providence, perhaps. Now, I do, and mark my words: if you have been led to tamper in any scheme against the noble house of Falconberg, it will come home to you."

Silas Garnem uttered a loud laugh, which grated harshly upon the ears of the speaker. It had not the true ring in it. Still, he felt unwilling to believe anything very bad against the father of Ethel.

"I plot against the house of Falconberg! I sparrow against the eagle!"

"The viper against the stag-hound might have been a better simile, master of the Raven. Back, I say," added the young farmer, as the landlord advanced a second time to impede his passing, "unless you wish to feel the weight of my hunting-whip."

Silas raised upon air [illegible] with as much ease as a young lion might have dashed a cur aside that had fastened upon his mane, and walked into the parlor of the Raven.

Silas scowled after him, mentally vowing revenge.

"Frank! Walter!" were the exclamations of the two friends, as they recognized each other, and their hands became locked in a true, heartfelt grasp.

The two friends did not wish to separate, but agreed to ride to the Grange together. Lord Walter adopted the horse Frank had been riding, and the young farmer mounted a powerful roadster one of his father's team. They were to precede the chaise and carriage which the tutor occupied by himself.

It was a fearfully dark night. The young men, however, were sufficiently acquainted with the New Forest not to lose their way.

"Ethel is nervous," observed Lord Walter, speaking for the first time—for both the young men had been plunged in reverie. "The solitude of her home tells upon her imagination."

"Still, her warning is not to be slighted," replied Frank, who had been thinking of Lady Alice.

"What warning?"

"I will tell you when we arrive safely at the Grange."

As the young farmer uttered these words he distinctly saw, during a momentary flash of Autumnal lightning, two figures cross the path. He shouted to them, but they disappeared in the underwood.

"Why did you call out?" demanded his friend, who had not perceived them.

"Possibly it was a wild fox crossed my path," answered Frank, evasively. "Thank heaven," he added, "we have reached the Gap. Let me go first."

"Not so," replied the high-spirited youth. "You treat me like a child, Frank. If there is any danger, why should you be the first to encounter it?"

Giving the rein to his horse, the speaker advanced at a brisk pace, taking, as he thought, the road to Walburg; but one of the lamps had been removed and fixed at a distance, leaving the precipice exposed and unguarded. In an instant the high-spirited animal and its rider disappeared over the edge.

"Ha!" exclaimed the young farmer, with a cry of horror. "He has gone over! There has been treachery! foul and deliberate treachery! Cruel, cruel! Who shall tell his poor father and sister this?"

He started, as if he had suddenly received an electric shock, for a low, wailing cry, which sounded something like his own name, had fallen upon his ear, but so faint and indistinct that he thought at first his senses had played him false.

"It came from the Gap!" he exclaimed, greatly excited, as he rushed to the brink of the precipice.

Falling flat upon the grass, he dragged himself to the extreme edge of the precipice, over which Chowl, one of Frank's carters, who had taken a similar precaution, held one of the lamps. The heart of our hero beat wildly, for he felt almost mad with joy when he discovered his friend clinging to the boughs of an old ash tree that grew from a projection far down the precipice. As the horse fell from the giddy height, Lord Walter, with infinite presence of mind, had clutched one of the branches. The high-spirited animal lay a shapeless mass at the bottom of the quarry, but its rider still lived, and was comparatively uninjured.

"Walter! Dear Walter! Let me hear your voice again!" shouted his friend. "Are you really safe?"

"For a few moments only," replied the youth, mournfully. "Heaven has granted me time to breathe a prayer for those I love. In an instant, as it were, my heart has been revealed to me. Farewell forever! The old ash tree is gradually yielding beneath my weight."

"Hold on!" shouted Frank. "Providence will not leave its work unaccomplished."

Animated by the hope of preserving his friend, the speaker sprang to his feet and called to the carter to bring him the ropes from the wagon. These he knotted together, secured to the fastenings himself, and made a running loop at the end with his own hands.

"The tree will never bear his weight," thought Chowl, who divined his intentions.

"More ropes," said his young master.

They were brought to him, and a similar process gone through.

With the cords in his hands, our hero crept once more to the edge of the cliff. The old ash inclined still more menacingly over the abyss, and the earth round the roots in the soil above began to crack ominously. Frank comprehended at a glance that his additional weight would precipitate it at once to the bottom of the quarry.

"Oh!" he murmured, wringing his hands despairingly, "what can I do?"

"Give them to me," said a soft voice beside him. It was Ethel's. The brave girl had heard of Lord Walter's danger, and, impelled by an impulse she could not control, hastened to the scene of action.

"You!" ejaculated the young farmer. "No, no! It would be too terrible!"

"More so than his loss?" demanded the forest maiden, revealing the secret of her pure and innocent heart. "I am slight; the tree may possibly bear my weight. If only for a few minutes, till I can throw the rope and loop him, he is saved."

It was indeed the only chance—fearful, desperate, yet possible. And all who heard her were struck with admiration of her presence of mind and courage.

"It must be tried," she continued, with passionate energy. "You will not see him perish. What is my life compared with his safety? I am ready."

Half blinded by tears of admiration and regret, Frank fastened one of the loops carefully round her waist, and placed the other in her hand.

"Drop it over him, Ethel," he whispered. "Those above will hold the ends of the cords. Do not look down; the fearful height may make you dizzy—be firm, and may God bless and prosper your undertaking."

Ethel closed her eyes for an instant in mental prayer. Then pronounced in a firm voice—"I am ready."

The young farmer took her in his arms, and lowered her carefully till her feet touched the trunk of the tree, on which she alighted as silently as a bird. A momentary shivering convulsed her delicate frame, but it passed almost as quickly as it came.

"Hush!" said Frank, to those around him. "Not a word." The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found only in the New-York Ledger. Ask for the number dated July 31, which can now be had at any news-office, or book-store. The Ledger is the great family paper. It not merely contains the most interesting stories, sketches, and essays, but original articles from the most distinguished clergymen, statesmen, and scholars. It publishes articles every week from the pens of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island.

THE SUGAR-CANE IN LOUISIANA.

Port Gibson (Miss.) Correspondence of the New-Orleans Democrat.

The sugar region of the upper coast, except the extreme upper end, was passed during Thursday night; therefore it is impossible to speak from actual observation of the crop, as to its condition; but information from planters interested was to the effect that the cane was fine, work nearly finished, and the fields flourishing. One planter stated that his cane was "higher than a man on horseback three weeks ago." The average sugar-planter, of course, considers that very good "for high." The Democrat's representative had just passed through about 70 miles of the coast sugar region, and considered, from actual observation, that the crops therein were better and comparatively larger for the season than they have been since 1860. Your Western Louisiana correspondent reports them as particularly fine in that section of the State, hence it looks as if the estimate of 300,000,000 pounds, lately made, was not a wild calculation, but one within the scope of probabilities, if the weather "Probabilities" at Washington permit Louisiana a late, mild Fall, and freedom from frost until the latter part of December. From what could be learned the loss of labor by colored emigration has not been so great in the middle cotton parishes as it has been in the sugar parishes of the State. It is worthy of note that from all over the sugar region there have been complaints of a great scarcity of labor this season. The few cotton planters with whom your correspondent conversed stated that the present supply of labor in their respective localities was sufficient for cultivation, but thought the available force now on hand not large enough for picking.

GOOD ADVICE TO THOSE WHO CAN TAKE IT.

From the Ledger.

In a climate with such extremes of temperature as ours there are a few days almost every Summer that are too hot, and a few days almost every Winter that are too cold, for any unnecessary work. Most people, it is true, have certain duties to perform which require more or less exposure to the temperature, whatever it may be; but if in extreme heat and extreme cold such exposure was limited to only what is unavoidable, many sudden and premature deaths would be avoided. A little forethought is all that is required in most cases to set aside the hottest days of midsummer and the coldest days of midwinter as days of leisure, when one's only care is to be as comfortable as possible. Health is dependent in a large degree upon little things which people are in the habit of regarding with contempt until their health is gone. Unnecessary exposure to excessive heat and cold is one of the chief of these, as any one can see who will observe the number of deaths every year attributable directly to this cause.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE ASA PACKER.

From the Reading (Penn.) Times, July 19.

The family of Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, are about to erect to his memory, in St. Mark's Church, where he served as Warden for 25 years, a beautiful and costly memorial reredos and altar, in many respects similar to the famous Astor memorial in Trinity Church, in New-York City. The main work consists of three large panels, containing groups representing the ascension of Christ and two of the post-resurrection scenes. The figures are two-thirds life size.

A NEW OFFICE.

From the Buffalo Express.

That is a funny typographical blunder in the Utica Herald in which it attempts to say that Mr. Stillwell, private secretary to Collector Merritt, has been promoted to Chief of the Bureau of Protests and Appeals. The types made Stillwell chief of the bureau of potatoes and apples.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alta	[illegible]	Justice	[illegible]
Argenta	[illegible]	Leviathan	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Best and Belcher	[illegible]	Mono	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	Mammoth	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	McClinton	[illegible]
Belle Isle	[illegible]	Northern Belle	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Noonday	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	North Belle Isle	[illegible]
Black Hawk	[illegible]	Navajo	[illegible]
Caledonia	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Consolidated Virginia	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Scorpion	[illegible]
Confidence	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Silver Hill	[illegible]
Eureka Consolidated	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Utah	[illegible]
Gould and Curry	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Grand Prize	[illegible]	Tiptop	[illegible]
Goodshaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hale and Norcross	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Julia Consolidated	[illegible]		

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—Minstrelsy. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
THE AQUARIUM—Trained Dogs, &c. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Suspected.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum 1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clearing weather, winds mostly westerly, stationary or lower temperature, generally higher barometer.

Secretary Schurz has addressed himself to the political questions of the hour in a way which will commend itself to most intelligent men, and which may be profitably imitated by Republican orators throughout the country. For, after all, the success of the party in the present campaign depends less upon the emphasis with which its past achievements are celebrated than on the general diffusion of a belief in its power to effect a gradual elevation of political methods and a steady improvement in the standards of public administration. The constantly growing mass of voters who are not reached at all by appeals to what may be called the sentimental side of the Republican record are eminently susceptible to arguments so carefully weighed and so dispassionately stated as those of Mr. Schurz. And, in default of some very radical change in the adjustment of political forces, the issues of the campaign of 1880 will be more obviously determined by the young, the thoughtful, and the independent vote of the country than at any previous Presidential election.

The coinage of silver continues without respect to public convenience, commercial necessity, or political expediency. The law of February, 1878, demands the coinage of not less than two millions' nor more than four millions' worth of silver bullion per month, and the law has been so strictly observed that the Treasury vaults now contain $70,000,000 of unused and uncalled-for silver coin. It is a question whether the minimum of two millions is to be interpreted to mean the gold value of the silver bullion or the nominal value of the coined product. As every two millions' worth of bullion produces $2,300,000 worth of standard silver dollars, and as the adherence to the bullion—not the coin—minimum has already made a difference of $8,000,000 in the stock of silver, the question has a decided relevancy to existing circumstances. But neither the difficulty of storing, nor the impossibility of circulating the steadily increasing stock of silver coin is so serious a menace to the financial stability of the country as the visible growth of a coin reserve, which will, the moment that circumstances favor the movement of gold, reduce us to the necessity of redeeming greenbacks in silver, and establish for all transactions not specially conducted on the monetary standard of the civilized world the measure of a depreciated coinage.

The inquiry into the *Narragansett* disaster seems likely to develop the fact that it was caused by a confusion and misunderstanding of signals. The Captain of the *Stonington* showed in his testimony that he did not know the signal indicating that an approaching vessel was to pass the starboard, for he did not agree with the pilot rules in regard to it. He seems also not to have been able to distinguish the fog whistle from the signal whistle of the other vessel. There is no agreement among the witnesses, who ought to be experts, as to the length of the various blasts. One says a fog whistle is half a minute, another ten seconds. The officers of the two vessels disagree as to what signals were given, and are quite at odds in their interpretation of what were evidently the same ones. It is evident that they did not understand each other's blowing, and so ran together because they didn't know what to do to avoid it, or did the wrong thing through misunderstanding. Evidently the code of signals needs revision, and then needs to be learned by professional pilots.

The Tammany-Republican combination in the Board of Aldermen appears to have a rather slender bond of union. The vote of one Tammany member came near breaking it up yesterday, and as only three Republicans continue to vote steadily with Tammany Hall, it is evident that the combination is not calculated to continue very much longer. It might have been wished that the dissolution had been effected on a more promising issue than the confirmation of Police Justice Murray, and considerations of public duty probably weigh as lightly with the three Republicans who went over to the Anti-Tammany side as with the three who stood by their old allies. But something has been gained when the steadfast and unreasoning opposition by the Republican members of the board to all the Mayor's nominations has been abandoned. We have never been able to see what the Republican Aldermen had to gain for their party or the public by their obstinate adhesion to the side of Tammany, and while it may be that their voting on the side of Anti-Tammany can only be explained by considerations of advantage to themselves, the loosening of the combination is, nevertheless, a promising indication of more rational methods of public business, and of a positive improvement in the *personnel* of Municipal administration.

MR. SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

Secretary Schurz delivered a speech at Indianapolis last evening which will be found in full in our columns this morning. It is the opening of the canvass in that State, which is to be the first field fought over in the struggle of the two parties, and it is, as well, the opening of the national canvass on the Republican side. No public man could have been chosen more fitted for this task than Secretary Schurz. His great ability is conceded even by those who are most bitterly opposed to him. His independence of ordinary partisanship has been proved on several conspicuous occasions. His fidelity to the ground principles of the Republican Party, however he may have differed from its leaders in their application, or whatever errors of political foresight he may have made, has never been doubted. His experience in public affairs, such as appeal most urgently to intelligent citizens, has been great in every department. In the press, on "the stump," in Congress, and for nearly four years in an administrative office of prime importance, he has dealt with the most serious problems of our politics, and become intimately acquainted with their details. Our Democratic friends, with one accord, have objected to his appearance in the canvass as a violation of official decorum and of some assumed obligation on the part of Cabinet officers to seal their lips at the time when the country is most interested in hearing from them. But to every candid mind, it will seem an excellent thing for members of an Administration to present to the people such an account of their stewardship as they may be able or willing to give. At best our heads of departments act too much behind a veil, and though there is little opportunity in a campaign address to give a specific explanation of official conduct, no man in Mr. Schurz's position can make such a speech without enabling his hearers—and his readers, a thousand-fold more numerous—to form some judgment of the Administration of which he is a part. It is an act of duty rather than a betrayal of official obligation in the Secretary of the Interior to enter frankly into the discussion of the merits of the party which he and his fellow-Secretaries and their chief represent.

The argument of Mr. Schurz is in every way in keeping with this view of his position. It is candid and temperate in spirit, comprehensive in scope, and logical in reasoning, and appeals to the good sense and sober judgment of the people, and not in any degree to their passions. It is innocent of any partisan misrepresentation or any suppression of the truth. Honest Democrats may differ from his conclusions; they cannot deny the sincerity with which they are reached or the force with which they are supported. Mr. Schurz does not indulge in unmeasured eulogy of Mr. Hayes's Administration. He claims simply that, on the whole, it has done well, and has pursued a policy in the right direction; that under its influence the revenues have been collected and disbursed with increased care and integrity; that the general tone of the public service has been raised; that while specific reforms have not been carried as far as they should have been, important progress has been made, and experiments in systematic reform have proved such reform to be practicable. At the same time he claims that in its Southern policy the Administration has "removed many obstacles which stood in the way of a friendly understanding between the different sections of the country and different classes of the people." In its financial policy it has, "with consistent energy," endeavored to relieve the country "of the evils of an irrational and dangerous money system." As an estimate of the place which Mr. Hayes's Administration will occupy in our political history, we might insist upon some modification of Mr. Schurz's statement; as a general view of the situation in which the country is asked to bring the Democratic Party into power, its substantial justice cannot be denied.

The Secretary's description of the difficulties by which Gen. Hancock would find himself surrounded were he elected President is very truthful and skillful, and his argument from the candidate's experience and from the character of his party as to the probable result of such a catastrophe is cogent. We shall not undertake to indicate even the general topics dealt with by Mr. Schurz in his admirably compact and well-constructed address. It will bear careful reading, and Democratic critics of the policy of Cabinet officers entering the canvass will find their fears, if not their reasoning, amply confirmed by it. We especially commend to their attention the analysis of the elements which enter into their own party, and the argument from this as to the influence which Democratic success would exert upon the welfare of the country. Those of them who have maintained so stoutly the necessity of subordinating the military to the civil power in the Republic will find food for reflection in the discussion of the famous "General Order No. 40." Republicans, on the other hand, will follow with reawakened interest Mr. Schurz's masterly review of the achievements of the great party to which they belong, and his argument as to the claims which it may fairly make to confidence in the future. He does not stoop to tickle their vanity with flattery, but he sets out in a clear and convincing manner the principles which have guided the party, and the motives by which it has been animated. As a political argument, directed to the unbiased and cool judgment of the voters of the country, the address is singularly valuable.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ELECTION FRAUDS.

There is a tradition in the Democratic Party that it was at some time or other founded on certain distinctive principles regarding the nature of our composite Government, State and National. It was supposed to be in favor of a very strict construction of the Constitution, the maintenance of States in the fullest exercise of administrative functions, and the restriction of the national authority to certain well-defined purposes. Out of this doctrine flowed various corollaries and inferences, constituting a political creed which it was the purpose of the Democratic Party to carry into effect. This theory of Democracy has been rather badly shattered of late years by the intrusion of all manner of heresies, and now it is hard to say precisely what Democratic doctrine is, but it is to be presumed that there is some general idea of policy and administration to furnish an excuse for the party's continued existence. Assuming this to be the case, we can understand that men may be Democrats from principle and not merely from a desire to get into office or to share in the glory and profit of managing public affairs. If there are two parties honestly devoted to distinct principles in regard to the administration of the Government, they should rest their claims for support on these, and endeavor to secure a fair expression of public opinion through a free ballot, securely guarded against fraud of every kind. It should be as much the interest and the pride of one as the other to see that every qualified citizen has the opportunity to cast his ballot, and have it counted, and that the result shall be in no way vitiated by illegal voting or fraudulent returns.

It is an unpromising state of things when one party alone contends for the purity and security of the ballot-box, and the other appears in the attitude of a defender of fraud and an opponent of every effort to prevent it, and when honesty of election has itself to be made an issue in politics. And yet such a state of things actually exists. The Democrats have long been contending in the nation and in the several States against every provision of law intended to protect the ballot-box from outrage. Of the need of such provisions there can be no manner of doubt. Frauds have been perpetrated in every form and guise that unscrupulous ingenuity could devise. The illegal naturalization of aliens in this City in 1868 was a notorious piece of iniquity, and the repeating and false counting by which it was followed were a disgrace to American institutions. And yet the only condemnation that has come from the Democratic Party has been directed against those who exposed the villainy and attempted to prevent its repetition. No brazen denial can ever wipe out the record of violence and intimidation in the South, whereby the majority of legal voters were brought into subjection to the minority. It always had the countenance and support of the Democratic Party. It has been followed by a system of fraudulent voting by tissue ballots and otherwise, and of dishonest counting and returning of votes, which makes elections a farce. Northern Democrats affect to sneer at the evidence of these abominations, but imprudent Southerners are not ashamed to boast that in this system they have found a method of making their elections sure, when the failure of other means renders a resort to it necessary.

The Federal election laws have no other purpose than to prevent illegal voting and to secure an honest ballot and a faithful count. They cannot be shown ever to have served any other purpose, and yet they have been fought desperately by the Democrats for no conceivable reason except that they are calculated to put a stop to fraud. In the State of Indiana the elections have for years been infected with fraud in consequence of the lack of a registration of voters and proper safeguards for an honest ballot. An amendment of the Constitution intended to supply this lack has been swept away by a partisan court in order that in the critical contest of this year the old frauds may be repeated. Wherever laws exist, or are proposed for securing the absolute purity of elections, the Democrats are found in opposition to them. The reason is not far to seek. It is their own party that benefits by these vicious practices, and they have not the moral stamina to condemn them and to support measures for their prevention. They are not willing to submit their principles and their political claims to the fair judgment of the people of the country, but wish to leave the way open to secure any unfair or unlawful advantage within their reach. If both parties would unite in discountenancing all dishonest practices at elections and in making provision against them, they would cease. The party that refuses to do this is responsible for their existence. Honesty in the conduct of elections has become a political issue, and the position of the Democratic Party on that issue furnishes one of the strongest reasons for not trusting it with power. While the politicians and legislators and even the Judges of that party are arrayed in defense of election frauds, and in opposition to the necessary safeguards for securing a fair expression of the popular will, we have confidence in the honest instincts of the people. They do want fair elections, and they will not support a party which justifies a resort to fraud and refuses to assist in putting an end to it.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY RAIDS.

The capture of Capt. Payne with his two-and-twenty fellow filibusters raises the rather perplexing question what to do with them. Gen. Pope, while still in doubt whether the audacious frontiersmen had really ventured to cross a second time into the forbidden region, held that a formal trial of the alleged trespassers would be unadvisable. "I should not," said his dispatch of July 18 to Adjt.-Gen. Drum, "consider it in any sense expedient to undergo the expense and trouble of trying such people. It is precisely what they want, and it would certainly result in their being discharged from custody." But this opinion was given under an erroneous view of the facts. That day Gen. Pope had received a dispatch from a subordinate officer, Capt. Robinson, commanding at Caldwell, in Kansas, who said: "Not one word of truth in the report about the invaders. Only three wagons have entered, and they were *en route* to Texas," and the next day Capt. Morse, commanding another company on the Kansas line, sent a like report, causing Gen. Pope to conclude it "very doubtful whether even Payne is in the Indian Territory." Naturally, under such an impression, he thought it enough to declare that "every one who enters without authority will be put out, and such people will assuredly get tired of going in sooner than the troops will get tired of putting them out."

But when the cavalry, a day or two later, got out, instead of finding the state of things thus recorded, they discovered that an advance party of upward of a score of men, headed by Payne, had invaded the Indian Territory, and there was nothing to do but arrest them. The question arises at once, how long the process of arrest and discharge without punishment shall go on. We find presented in this case an extraordinary defiance both of the known laws of the land and of the civil and military authorities, whose duty it is to execute them. If this were the first offense, it might be winked at, and Gen. Pope's plan of turning them out of the forbidden land as fast as they wander in might do. But here within three months we find two set expeditions for the invasion of the Indian country, conducted and participated in by the same raiders. It is as plain as possible that the previous failure to "undergo the expense and trouble of trying such people," as Gen. Pope puts it, has resulted in this second attempt; and the second will be followed by a third, and the third by a fourth, until it is found that law-breaking cannot be carried on with impunity. Capt. Morse himself, though not then aware that Payne had organized a concerted raid, yet telegraphed to Gen. Pope that "the action of the Government in releasing him when last arrested has had a bad influence on the minds of the people, who obeyed the proclamation, but find the principal mover in the attempt to make settlement set at liberty, thus enabling him to repeat the attempt."

The laws of the land describe very plainly what the penalty shall be for unlawfully entering the Indian Territory. The act of June 30, 1834, imposes a liability to a fine of one thousand dollars on any person who settles on any lands secured by treaty to any Indian tribe, and authorizes the President to employ the necessary military force for removing the trespasser. This law has been repeatedly the subject of judicial interpretation and decision, always affirming its constitutionality. One of its paragraphs specifically details the manner and place of bringing suit for recovering the penalty. The same law extends the fine of a thousand dollars to anybody who enters "the Indian country" without a passport from specified officers, or who remains in it for purposes or at times not mentioned in the passport. Other provisions reiterate that persons who are not authorized to be on the reservation shall be removed, and shall be punished by the civil authority. Finally, a supplementary act, that of Aug. 18, 1856, declares that "if any person who has been removed from the Indian country shall thereafter at any time return or be found within the Indian country, he shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars." All, therefore, that statutes need do in this matter has apparently been done, and it only remains to enforce them. Gen. Pope suggests that an attempt to enforce the laws on the trespassers would "certainly result in their being discharged from custody." But it is none the less certainly the duty of the authorities to attempt to execute the laws, and, if they fail, we shall at least know the reason why, which is the first step toward applying the remedy.

Were the movement across the Indian border a legitimate extension of an overcrowded population, there might be some excuse for it; but to state such a supposition shows how ridiculous it is. The move is apparently the fruit of greed combined with an instinct for lawlessness. It is no new story. It began ten years ago in Wichita, where a colony was then organized to preempt lands in the Indian Territory, and to begin mining there. However, nothing was done for four years, and then it was decided to try to induce Congress to change the laws regarding the Territory. Half a dozen years of lobbying having produced no effect, the practical movement was made toward the end of April of this year. It was claimed that the general pre-emption and homestead laws applied to such parts of the Indian country as were not occupied by Indian tribes under specific assignment. This claim, it need hardly be said, is disposed of by the language of the two statutes already cited. Yet such is the law-abiding character of a great part of the people at the far West that it became necessary for people interested in furnishing supplies, shopkeepers and others, to push the scheme by subscriptions or influence before Payne's small body of followers would undertake it. In a word, there seems to be no reason whatever for hesitating to execute the law. It is not a case of repressing legitimate migration, while the prompt repetition of last Spring's outrage shows that the exercise of clemency on that occasion was misused by those to whom it was extended.

THE OBELISK.

The obelisk has arrived, and the Park Commissioners are in a state of mind as to its final disposition. Nothing more violent than the transition of this monument from Egypt to the United States has ever occurred in modern times. The obelisk of Luxor, removed to a country which was dimly known to the ancient Egyptians, is not a radical anachronism in Paris; and the fellow of our obelisk, after many strange vicissitudes, set up as a gazing-stock for English cockneys, is at least in the midst of a civilization which has yet about it a mediæval flavor. To be sure, the antiquity of England is very new, and the very near progenitors of the "purest and best" of Great Britain were unbreeched savages when the obelisk builders had been dead many centuries. But France and England are old, when compared with the wonderful country which has sprung from the wilderness, with its cities and great public works, like an exhalation which rises in an hour. From ancient Egypt, dead and dusty Egypt, to the raw, lusty, noisy land which we call the United States of America, how vast is the stride! There is almost nothing tangible that is older than the obelisk. There is nothing much younger than New-York. The extremes have met. The dust of a New-England shoddy manufacturer, entombed in an Assyrian sarcophagus is not more absurd than the Egyptian obelisk in the metropolis of the New World.

We cannot sympathize with the sensitive people who complain of the rifling of Egypt of her ancient monuments. Taken at its meanest estimate, the obelisk is a mere piece of architectural bric-à-brac, to which we have as good a right as anybody else. The highly civilized nations which sneer at our crudeness have carried off one obelisk from Karnak for the decoration of the Place de la Concorde, and another for the amusement of the citizens who lounge along the Thames. When the age of Egypt shall have passed over the Christendom of to-day, and the archæologists of future eons shall explore the dusty ruins of this continent, who will take any account of the slight difference in the date of the antiquities of England and America? We are the third of the modern peoples who have carried off an obelisk from the rubbish of Egypt. Like the others, we have taken only one, and we have made the same error France and England committed. For obelisks should go in pairs. The obelisk belonged to a system of architecture which began with "the stately stairs," which led to the long avenue of sphinxes, which, in turn, led up to the winged portal, or propylon, before which stood the two obelisks. Beyond the propylon were colonnades, and other gigantic designs, which led to the crowning architectural effect. The obelisk was the finger which pointed to the sun. But it never pointed upward in solitary state. Two of these striking and impressive monoliths ever appeared together. Whether they were dedicated to the Baal of the Syrians, Phœnicians, and heathen Hebrews, or the Helios, as he was called by the Greeks, the obelisk undeniably pointed to the sun-god, the male principle of life in nature. Baal himself was represented by a pair of obelisks or sun-pillars. And when geography was in its infancy, the place of the sun's disappearance from the surface of the earth was marked by the twin columns which ancient topographers gravely said were the pillars of Hercules.

So much for archæology. Having got our obelisk safely at the dock, what shall we do with it? Tradition says that a very rich American, desirous of leaving behind him some lasting memorial of his name and greatness, inquired of the wise men as to what might be the highest structure on the face of the earth, reared by human hands. When told, he said, "I will have me built an obelisk which shall be taller than that." This noble resolve was never fulfilled, but, as by a survival of ambition, a survivor of the great rich man has lived to see a pillar of the sun brought from Egypt to decorate the City of New-York. It would be useless to attempt to give this strange bit of bric-à-brac a setting which shall be congruous with its original purpose and meaning. Bereft of its fellow, wrested from the mystic connection which it had with Egyptian mythology and architecture, and laid down beneath alien skies, the obelisk can only be set where it can be well seen, and where it can be seen at its best. Some ignorant persons have suggested that it be stuck upon a hill, like a cenotaph in a grave-yard, dwarfed by distance, and relieved against an American sky. Then there are those who think that this granite monolith, which soared above the horizontal lines of the Temple of the Sun, should be shaded in the bosky dells of the Central Park, and a nice background of verdure should be given to relieve the severe lines of the sun-pointing finger, on which lately poured the white light of an Egyptian sky. At best, the obelisk is out of due keeping. We may contrive a curious pavement, with concentric rings, and converging lines, for its immediate surroundings. But we cannot put it in its proper place, unless we restore it to Egypt, and restore Egypt to its ancient splendor. But we may, at least, set the obelisk in the City, where it shall have ample space about it, and where the horizontal lines of not-too-near architectural work shall give it something like its true value.

This Summer we have suffered more from the lowness of the barometer than the height of the thermometer, which has also caused us an excess of discomfort. The mercury has not risen during the whole season to 100°. The highest point touched has been 96°, which was May 27; but we have had it in the vicinity of 90° for weeks at a time. We have not been favored with a really comfortable 24 hours since June 2—a period of 48 days—which is well-nigh unprecedented in any Summer within the memory of now perspiring man. When the mercury has been as low as 78° or 80°, the atmosphere has been heavy and sultry. Day after day, and night after night, from early in May, the closeness of the air has indicated rain, and yet, up to July 4, we had no rain beyond a few drops. When we have had showers, even rains of several hours' duration, they have not reached the atmosphere a lot. It has been, on the contrary, more oppressive than before. We have had two or three mornings—last Sunday, for example—when it seemed as if we were on the eve of a grateful change. But while we were congratulating ourselves on the meteoric boon, the sky would seem to shoot down again like a vast copper lid on the unhappy City, and once more we were made wretched. We are prone to think that every disagreeable season is different from any preceding season; but this Summer appears to be actually exceptional in discomfort. Ordinarily, we have three or four days at most of heat, succeeded by a desirable change, which will continue for several days, until the old heat revives and we all return to a painfully sudoriferous condition. This year, week after week has been odious, and now no rational Manhattanese dares to look for relief before September. Thus far, 1880 has been worse than 1876 in the quality of air, and deserves to be designated as the Infernal Summer.

In the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, discusses some important problems relating to agriculture which are now receiving much attention in England as well as in this country. The writer points out the radical change that the agricultural condition of the Eastern States has undergone in recent years. Instead of raising grain, stock, &c., as they once did, New-England and other Eastern farmers now produce vegetables, fruits, poultry, dairy products, &c. This change has resulted in greater variety and increased value of products. It has been attended with a vast saving of labor. The art of agriculture has made a great advance in these States, and the condition of the farmer has been materially improved. These changes have been chiefly due to two causes, namely, the vast agricultural development of the Western and North-western States, and the great extension of transportation facilities between this part of the country and the East. Of course, the West is beyond competition in the production of grain and meat, while the railroad has brought these great staples within easy and cheap reach of the Eastern consumer. The cost of shipping grain and meat from Western fields to Eastern markets has been steadily decreasing in recent years, and must continue to decrease both between the West and the sea-board and on the ocean, until it becomes considerably lower than at present. Mr. Atkinson gives figures showing that grain can be shipped from Dakota and other distant points of the North-west to Liverpool, and there sold at a price with which British farmers can never compete. The American grower will thus realize a profit which will cause a steady increase in the production. There will always be a surplus for export, since we can easily produce far more than we can consume. In view of these and other considerations in our favor, "it seems very certain," says Mr. Atkinson, "that we shall continue to supply Great Britain and Western Europe with ever-increasing quantities of bread and meat. There will, doubtless, be a temporary check to our shipments when good seasons return in Europe, which may bring on a commercial temporary revulsion of greater or less severity hereafter, unless our vicious legal-tender paper-debt currency is paid and withdrawn from circulation before the change. The change of conditions is, however, a permanent one; and it seems probable, to say the least, that this country must hereafter be the great source of the staple products of grain, meat, and cotton for the use of the civilized world." Since Great Britain, as this writer further maintains, cannot compete with the Americas in the production of the great agricultural staples, a revolution must come in the agricultural and social condition of that country as it has come in New-England. The English farmer will be driven to abandon the cultivation of grain for the raising of fruits, vegetables, poultry, dairy products, &c. With this change must come a change in the relations of landlord and tenant peculiar to Great Britain. The present land system of that country is not adapted to the new condition. The element of rent must largely disappear, and the land be generally worked by the owner, as it is in the eastern part of the United States.

With the certainty that cod can be artificially propagated, there comes now the possibility of reproducing that very fine fish, the Spanish mackerel, (*Cybium maculatum*.) Major T. B. Ferguson, attached to the United States Fish Commission, who has been the inventor of so much useful machinery now in use in fish-culture, has been devoting his attention of late most particularly to the habits of the Spanish mackerel in Chesapeake Bay. It is from this source that the larger supply of this very fine fish comes to this City, although a certain quantity is caught in the waters near New-York. As all the mackerel family are wanderers, their catch has been always uncertain. From observations made by Major Ferguson it seems probable that the Spanish mackerel spawns in the Chesapeake, in Mobjack Bay, some time between the 1st of this month and the last of it. From experiments which have been made, there seems to have been no great trouble in getting the eggs from the female, and impregnating them with the milt of the male. The eggs at first were supposed to be of the same specific gravity as those of the shad, but it was found that they were lighter. This fact does not present any difficulty to the fish-culturist, as he has apparatus adapted to all the present known varieties of eggs. The hope may be then entertained that one of the choicest of American fish may be more generally introduced, as the plan would be either to bring on the young fish, or to hatch out the eggs in other waters. We understand that it is the intention of one of the New-York Fish Commissioners to devote his attention to this particular subject, and the waters of Long Island Sound would be particularly well adapted for the raising of Spanish mackerel. Chesapeake Bay may be considered as the great fish nursery of the Northern and Middle States, and under the intelligent care of Major Ferguson, it looks as if its fish fertility would be used for the benefit of other States than Maryland.

Sara Bernhardt is said to have the highest expectations of her professional and social success in this country. She may not be disappointed in the former, though she will be, very likely, in the latter. Her reception at the best houses, as they are considered, in London, and the vogue she obtained there will hardly be repeated here. We are very fond of novelty, we may love the sensational, and affect the eccentric, but it is questionable if we ever allow any disposition of this sort such latitude as our English kinsmen have. They have undergone a marked change from their constitutional conservatism within a few years. The fact that the French actress is the mother of four children of probably different paternity and yet not a wife, and that she proclaims her contempt for marriage, appears to have been a recommendation to English society, which certainly acted very foolishly about her, and humored her caprices to the top of her bent. However we may admire her on the stage—and she is well worthy of admiration there—we shall be apt to restrain our enthusiasm for a woman who defies all the conventionalities, and many of the decencies, of life, not so much from impetuosity and impulse as from a desire to arouse attention and advertise herself. We do not overlook all moral offenses for the sake of art, as they often do in Paris, especially when we know that the artist, as in Bernhardt's case, practices charlatanism for pecuniary ends. If she will surrender her hopes of being socially lionized in the Republic, and turn her mind exclusively to her dramatic triumphs, she may save herself considerable disappointment. She boasts of being a spoiled child, and she gives herself all the airs and oddities of one. But her spoiled childhood is deliberately assumed. She is 35 or 36, and her over-youthful and transparently affected ways are now, if they ever were, no longer graceful. We understand perfectly that she comes to "barbarous" America for financial reasons, and we are entirely willing to patronize her handsomely. But we prefer to draw the line there. While we are charitable enough in opinion, we do not consider arrogant and actively promulgated incontinence in an actress as an additional and stronger claim upon our favor. Most European performers count this as a land of dollars; but it is not of necessity, as many of them think, a land of dolts as well.

The festivities of the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Belgium are now in active progress at Brussels. This is the first jubilee of the little Kingdom since she separated from the Netherlands. The trouble began with a riot (August, 1830) at the Théâtre De la Monnaie during the performance of "Masaniello;" the object being to drive the Dutch from what is now the capital of the country. In Brabant and the Walloon Provinces, the discontent seems to have been rather lingual than provincial. The Walloons are not bigots, as the Flemings are; but they were bitterly opposed to learning Dutch as an indispensable condition of obtaining Government appointment or holding a commission in the Army. As the Dutch and Flemish tongues are much alike, the hatred of the Walloons for Dutch was virtually a hatred of Flemish; moreover, the Walloons and Flemings differed widely in customs and manners, and had always been jealous of one another. Had the King of the Netherlands, therefore, been discreet and tactful, he might easily have profited by the antagonisms of the two peoples and preserved the loyalty of the Walloons by making some concessions in respect of their language, and showing them that he was their best protector against the zealous Papistry of Brabant and West Flanders. But he was stupid as well as obstinate, and by a single act set all the Walloon Provinces against him. A Sergeant-Major, one Lemmerel, well educated and worthy, had been seven times recommended for a commission; but he had been rejected because he could not speak Dutch. His term of service having expired, he went from his garrison at Mons to The Hague to beg an audience of his sovereign. As this was refused, he took a position in the ante-chamber of the palace and tried to thrust a petition into the hands of the King. The royal guards prevented him, whereupon he cried out in a loud, passionate voice in French: "Unhappy is the monarch who is incapable of justice!" and hurried away. Reaching Mons, he found a commission as Lieutenant awaiting him; but it came too late to placate the wrath caused by a personal slight. He went to the coal-mining district of Borinage, and inflamed all the miners by his incendiary speeches. An attempt to arrest him was hindered by them, and they marched in an excited body to Mons and proclaimed the overthrow of the Orange dynasty. Their action, along with the simultaneous disturbances at Brussels and other towns, turned the tide against the Dutch, who were finally compelled to recognize the independence of Belgium by the interference of France and England, and the blockading of the Dutch ports. A treaty was signed in London, May 21, 1833, and the Belgian Congress elected as King Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, who proved to be one of the wisest of monarchs, and was succeeded (1865) by Leopold II., the present occupant of the throne. The division of the Netherlands in 1830 was almost entirely owing to the obstinacy and dullness of William I.; but whether it could long have maintained its integrity with so many discordant elements is very doubtful.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Capt. Thomas H. Woods, of Meridian, has retired from the contest for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth District of Mississippi, in favor of Col. Singleton, the present incumbent.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* claims that Gov. Colquitt cannot be renominated. It counts up for him thus far 73 delegates, and 132 against him. One hundred and fifty-two delegates are yet to be chosen.

The most vigorous "mud throwing" at the present stage of the campaign seems to be done by the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, the targets being Gen. Gordon and Gov. Colquitt. It is all in the Democratic family.

Col. B. J. Chambers, the Greenback candidate for Vice-President, was unable to attend the Greenback meeting in Dallas, Texas, last week, having sustained a serious accident at his home, by which two of his ribs were broken.

The Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, refuses to be a candidate for a Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress, saying that he has no ambition for any further Congressional honors, and has not had since he left Congress in 1871.

The man who "takes the sense of the passengers" has already begun his work in California, the San Francisco *Bulletin* saying that on an excursion train near San José, the other day, a canvass of the passengers was made and gave Garfield 181 votes; Hancock, 128, and Weaver, 5.

The Democratic Convention in the First District of Mississippi took 269 ballots for a candidate for Representative in Congress before making a choice. The candidates were Gen. W. F. Tucker, of Chickasaw; Col. S. M. Meek, of Lowndes, and the Hon. John M. Allen, of Lee. On the last ballot Meek and Allen withdrew their names, and the Hon. Henry L. Muldrow, the present incumbent, was put in nomination, and received 28 out of 29 votes.

Gen. Arthur's letter of acceptance is highly praised by the Republican papers everywhere. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of it: "It is a document that will make a favorable impression. The vigor with which the political situation is stated will surprise those who have regarded the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency as a common-place individual. A good deal in the letter is admirable. The tone of it is stalwart and aggressive."

The Galveston (Texas) *News* says: "The Houston *Age* is a Democratic journal of the straightest sect; in fact, a little too exclusive, and like the family that rode out the flood in a private ark of their own. In response to the request of Jefferson Davis for information in regard to the famous though farcical battle of Sabine, the *Age* prints 'a list of the names of the noble band of Confederate heroes who fought and drove back a Federal army 20,000 strong, that attempted to invade Texas at Sabine Pass.' There were only 47 of the Confederates, all Irishmen."

Gen. Gordon spoke at West Point, Ga., on the 16th inst. He refused to answer a series of rather pointed written questions presented to him, claiming that his war record was sufficient for him, and that "since the death of Gen. Lee he bore greater relations to the people of the South than any other living man." This is the report of the correspondent of the Columbus *Enquirer*, who also says that Gordon spoke of the censure Washington received, and compared himself and Colquitt favorably with the Father of his Country.

The recent white Republican State Convention at Atlanta, Ga., declared that one of its chief aims and objects was "to form and continue in existence an organization around which modern Republicans, ancient Republicans, young Whigs, new Whigs, and old Whigs, and patriots, and true lovers of their country, of every color and condition, may rally and have a political home and organization by which and through which to contend against the anarchical, cruel, and despotic practices of the Democracy, and every other unsound and unpatriotic organization that may spring up in the land."

Mr. J. M. Pickens has announced in an Alabama paper that, in accordance with the expressed will of thousands of voters, he has consented to accept the Independent nomination for Governor of the State. He says that he has never been an office-holder, and has always been a Democrat of the very strictest sect; but now, deeply impressed with the fact that the Democracy have departed from their once cherished principles, and that their recent political course is wholly detrimental to our common interests, he has been forced to cast his lot with the Independents.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says that before Secretary Sherman went away he ordered that the commissions to several Federal officers requiring his signature should be withheld until he returned; that this was done in the case of the commission to a new Collector at Savannah, Ga., whose appointment had been directed by the President, and that the latter could not understand why the commission failed to reach the appointee, and upon ascertaining that the document had been withheld by direction of Secretary Sherman, sent a peremptory order to the Treasury Department to forward the commission at once, and it was done.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal*, which supports Hancock, says: "As a reason why Gen. Hancock should not resign his office in the United States Army, it is urged that the vacancy would be filled by Mr. Hayes. Suppose it shall be so filled—Terry or Schofield would necessarily be selected, and the Democracy, South or North, would be satisfied with either. They are brave and honorable men, and fought upon the side from which the selection must be made. There is no objection here in Virginia to either of them, and we don't think there is anywhere in the South or anywhere in the North. This not a good reason why Gen. Hancock, who expects to be elected to a civil office, should retain a military command."

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

AN EMBARRASSMENT OF RICHES IN SILVER COIN.

THE GOVERNMENT VAULTS NEARLY BURSTING WITH SILVER DOLLARS AND THE AMOUNT INCREASING—PROVIDING NEW STORAGE ROOMS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The accumulation of coined silver in the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries of the United States is so great that it is already very hard to find proper storage room for it. By the act of Feb. 28, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to coin not less than $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion, nor more than $4,000,000, each month. The vaults of the Government now contain $70,000,000 in silver coin, of which $45,500,000 are in dollars, and the remainder in smaller pieces. The Government also has on hand $5,000,000 worth of silver bullion. This amount of coin takes up a great deal of room. The bulk of the load is carried in San Francisco and New-York. Notice has been received from San Francisco that the overcrowded vaults will hold no more. It is impossible to induce the people to hold and use this silver as currency. It returns to the Treasury very soon after it has been paid out, in payment of duties or in exchange for silver certificates, a great many of which are in circulation, and still the work of coining the unpopular money goes steadily on, in compliance with the law, at the rate of $2,534,000 a month. This has been the average for 27 months, the total for these months being nearly $68,000,000, three-quarters of which remain in the Treasury.

The law directs that the Secretary may buy $2,000,000 worth of bullion each month and coin it. The bullion which costs $2,000,000 will make more than $2,300,000 when coined. It has been said that Treasurer Gilfillan disagrees with Director Burchard, of the Mint, and holds that he can comply with the law and buy only sufficient bullion to make $2,000,000. Mr. Gilfillan declares that this statement is not true, and maintains that Mr. Burchard unfairly interprets the law. It is estimated that the silver of the United States, which is either in circulation or in the vaults of the Government, amounts to about $127,000,000, of which $64,000,000 are in dollars and $50,000,000 in smaller coins, made since 1875. There is still storage capacity for about $5,000,000, but this will soon be exhausted. Two rooms in Philadelphia will be fitted up to receive the surplus, but they will not be such rooms as ought to be provided for this purpose, because money has not been appropriated to meet the demand. The department will do the best it can with the funds allowed for such expenses.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARMY REGULATIONS — DETAILS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Board of Army Officers designated to revise the codification of the Army regulations, met in this city to-day and organized, but transacted no business. Gens. Meigs, Sackett, Upton, and Nickerson were present. The absent members of the board were Gen. Augur and Col. Hazen, who are expected to arrive in a day or two.

Leave of absence for six months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted Capt. George S. Choisy, Eleventh Infantry. The leave granted First Lieut. R. A. Williams, Eighth Cavalry, has been extended three months. The leave granted Capt. James R. Wilson, Second Artillery, has been extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are announced: Major James J. Dana, Quartermaster United States Army, now Chief Quartermaster District of New-Mexico, has been relieved from further duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report by letter to the Quartermaster-General, United States Army, for duty at Nashville, Tenn., relieving Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster-General, of the duties pertaining to the investigation of war claims for Quartermaster's stores, filed in the Quartermaster-General's office by citizens of Tennessee. Major J. G. C. Lee, Quartermaster, United States Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota and ordered to report to the Lieutenant-General, commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, for duty as Chief Quartermaster of the District of New-Mexico. First Lieut. George S. Hoyle, First Cavalry, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., in place of First Lieut. Joseph Garrard, Fourth Artillery, who will join his battery.

The Superintendent-General, Recruiting Service, has been ordered to send 106 recruits to Bismarck, Dakota Territory, and St. Paul, Minn., for assignment to the Eighteenth Infantry.

The United States steamer Minnesota arrived at New-London, Conn., this morning.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $140,795 66, and from Customs, $776,788 62.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters: Ole Selwig, at Willmarn, Minn.; H. J. Northrup, Saginaw, Mich.; Oscar Eaton, Bryan, Ohio; Miss Sarah L. Christie, Nyack, N. Y.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, making in all dividends to the amount of 65 per cent.

DISSATISFIED WITH SPOTTED TAIL.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Interior Department is in receipt of information that Spotted Tail, becoming dissatisfied, has removed his children from the training school, where they had been sent to be educated, and that his course has led to serious disapproval on the part of others of the tribe, who are anxious to be educated, and have appealed to the President to depose Spotted Tail and appoint a new chief for them.

THE PROHIBITIONIST CANDIDATE.

PORTLAND, Me., July 20.—Gen. Neal Dow has written a letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency by the National Prohibitory Party. After commenting at some length on the evils of the liquor traffic and the responsibility of the prohibitory movement, he concludes as follows: "I consider the objects of the Prohibitionists of this country to be of supreme importance to the interests of the Nation and the people. Aside from its bearing upon the moral and religious welfare of the people, I consider the suppression of the liquor traffic to be an object of far greater political importance than any other now claiming the attention of the country. My life has been largely devoted to the accomplishment of that purpose. Perhaps I may live to see my dearest hopes in relation to it realized at least in this, my own State. But, however that may be, in the future as in the past, I shall keep that object in view. While I sincerely wish that the choice of a candidate by the Cleveland Convention had fallen upon some other than myself, I accept the nomination willingly, being sure that it will prove to be the humble beginning of a triumphant end."

THE HOWGATE EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Capt. Howgate has received a letter from Capt. Palmer, stating that the repairs upon the Gulnare are nearly completed, and that they expected to sail from St. John to-day for the Arctic regions. The engineer and mate, to whose carelessness and inefficiency the accident to the machinery of the Gulnare was attributed, have been discharged, and others employed to fill their places. Lieut. Drane has joined the vessel at St. John.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

CHATHAM, Mass., July 20.—The Italian bark Benvenuto, from Savannah, for Gloucester, with a cargo of oak, is ashore on the Chatham Bars. She came ashore at 11 o'clock this morning, during a thick fog. Her situation is unfavorable for getting off should the wind continue south-east.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 20.—The steamer Quaker City, from Norfolk, ashore at Kelsey's Point, after a stubborn struggle, did not get the boat off at high tide this morning. Another effort will be made at high tide to-night.

BOSTON, July 20.—As the excursion steamer Nahant was approaching her dock, at India Wharf, in a thick fog, this morning, she came in collision with the schooner Flora N. Tower, having on board two locomotives. The jib-boom of the schooner carried away three or four feet of the steamer's paddle-box, but the boat was not in any way disabled, and the schooner was only slightly damaged.

ILLINOIS COLORED REPUBLICANS.

REAFFIRMING THEIR DEVOTION TO THE PARTY AND ITS CANDIDATES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—The first State Convention of colored men ever held in Illinois met at the State-house to-day. There were 136 delegates present from different parts of the State. John J. Jones, of Chicago, was chosen temporary Chairman, and was subsequently elected permanent Chairman, with M. A. Fields, of McDonough, and Edward Jackson, of Sangamon, Secretaries. The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Whereas, We, the colored citizens of the State of Illinois, have met in convention, pursuant to call, to take into consideration the various interests of our race and lay out a plan for further action by which we can better secure proper recognition, therefore, resolved,

I. That at this momentous political crisis, fraught with great and weighty consequences, it is just and proper that all classes of citizens give some expression of their sentiments in relation to the several political organizations presenting themselves before the voters for their suffrages.

II. That as colored men who have emerged from the condition of slavery to enfranchised citizens through the agency of the Republican Party, and all the rights and privileges exercised and enjoyed have been secured by Republican legislation, independent of acquiescence and support from the Democratic Party, we hereby reaffirm our devotion to said party, and pledge it our hearty and unanimous support in the present campaign.

III. That we recognize in the candidates of the Republican Party, National and State, that statesmanship and patriotism which is so essential in men who are called to the discharge of such high and important functions; that their past services, in time of peace as well as war, are such as to command them to our national defenders and protectors, irrespective of party, and

Whereas, It has been charged and currently reported that this convention has been called in the interest of the Democratic Party, therefore,

Resolved, That we disclaim any intention or purpose to give aid or comfort to the Democracy either by thought, deed, or action, but, on the contrary, recognize in it a life-long enemy to the rights we are seeking while in power to perpetuate his degradation and since out of power to hinder and retard his elevation. As it has not yet exhibited that repentance which inspires confidence in parties as well as individuals, we will continue to watch it with suspicion, and avoid its as deadly poison.

In the evening the convention was addressed by Gov. Cullom and other Republican leaders.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME.

MIFFLIN, Penn., July 20.—Lucien Louder brutally beat his wife this morning, and she is now lying unconscious, the doctors despairing of her life. Louder is under arrest. The cause of the quarrel is unknown.

LONG BRANCH, July 20.—Burglaries seem to have become every-day occurrences in the Summer settlement here. On Sunday night thieves entered the cottage of Dr. T. G. Chattle and stole a quantity of silverware. On the same night an attempt was made to break into the Lippincott cottage, in Myrtle-avenue, but watchful dogs scared the intruders away. Last night the cottage of Mrs. MacCombes, in Deal turnpike, was entered, and clothing and silverware valued at $600 were taken. On the same night Clay Woolley had a valuable horse stolen from his stable, and Henry Campbell lost a buggy. The Police and Commissioners are doing their best to bring the thieves to justice.

DENVER, Col., July 20.—Late last night Frank Howard and Joseph Haggerty became involved in a quarrel concerning a woman of ill-repute, when the former shot Haggerty, inflicting a wound which will probably be attended with fatal results.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 20.—Stephen Richardson, colored, entered the house of Robert Phinney, his father-in-law, in the northern part of the city, last night, and beat his mother-in-law, Lucy Phinney, to death, and his wife, Fanny Richardson, and Robert Phinney so severely that it is thought both will die. Richardson's wife had separated from him and lived with her parents, and the trouble is supposed to have originated from this cause. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail to await trial.

CONTESTS AT WIMBLEDON.

SHOOTING OF THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MARKSMEN.

WIMBLEDON CAMP, July 20.—There is good light to-day, but with variable and uncertain winds. In the competition for the "Any Rifle" Association Cup, Brown and Gerrish, of the American team, each shot in two nominations. Brown made 50 and 49, and Gerrish 49 and 48. Halford and Baker, of the English team, both tied Brown's score, each scoring 50, the highest possible, and making three bull's-eyes in three extra shots. Halford, during the afternoon's shooting, made 16, and Baker, who scored 49 in the contest for the Arthur prize, 19 successive bull's-eyes. In the competition for the "Arthur" prizes, out of a possible 50 Brown made 49, and Gerrish 48. Scott scored 50 Fisher 47, Hyde 47, Farrow 49, and Martin Smith 48. In the contest for the Ladies' prizes, any rifle, Gerrish scored 51, Brown 49, Baker 48, and Hyatt 51, the highest score possible. In the contest for the Duke of Cambridge's prize, Humphrey is first so far with a score of 62. Private Ferguson, of the First Regiment of Argyll Volunteers, won the Queen's prize. His score was 74.

The match on Saturday next will commence at an early hour, probably 10 o'clock, and two ranges will be shot at before lunch. Brown's shooting this morning comprises 39 bull's eyes, which were made almost without a break.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

AMERICAN SECURITIES RISING IN PRICE—COMPETITION OF THE CABLE COMPANIES.

LONDON, July 20.—The rise in the prices of American securities is due in a great degree to the apprehension that the state of exchanges will soon make necessary shipments of money to New-York. The *Standard*, in its financial article this morning, says: "It is understood that the sale of exchange between Paris and New-York now admits of gold shipments, and it is reported that much of the bullion received from the East by the last steamer was bought in the open market here for export."

The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "At a late meeting of the shareholders of the French Cable Company, M. Pouyer-Quertier, the President of the company, said the Directors had resolved to adhere to the tariff of 2f.50c. per word, but he doubted that the English companies would long be able to carry on the competition at the sixpenny rate; that the demand for telegraphic communication has been steadily increasing, and there was work for all the existing companies. The Directors, he said, would not modify the present tariff without serious reasons."

The *Official Gazette* publishes an order in Council permitting animals from the United States to be transhipped in the Tyne for the foreign animals wharf at South Shields.

YORKTOWN'S CENTENNIAL.

NORFOLK, Va., July 20.—Senator Johnston, Chairman of the Yorktown Centennial Committee, has called a meeting of the subcommittee at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point, Va., on Tuesday, July 27. The committee will proceed to Yorktown on July 28, for the purpose of selecting a site on which to erect the monument commemorative of the surrender of Cornwallis.

TRYING TO DROWN HIMSELF.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—Soon after the steamer Old Colony left New-York last night an unknown man jumped overboard. The steamer was stopped, a boat lowered, and the man rescued in two minutes after the alarm was sounded.

NEWSPAPER CHANGING HANDS.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 20.—The *Daily Commercial* newspaper establishment has been sold by J. M. Brown, Assignee, to Mr. A. W. Search, late of Coshocton, Ohio, who assumed control of the paper to-day. It will remain Republican in politics.

SPANISH LABORERS FOR LOUISIANA.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 17.

Mr. Charles Nathan has left for Spain to select some 150 or 200 laboring families in the northern part of that country and bring them to this State for employment by certain sugar and cotton planters. They are expected to arrive here by the end of September or first days of October. Mr. Nathan has been urging our planters to this step ever since 1871, when he went to Europe and brought out 100 laboring families, who gave satisfaction to the planters. Mr. Nathan is also appointed by the State Bureau of Immigration as agent during his stay in Europe, to promote emigration to Louisiana. This is a wise measure on the part of Commissioner Harris, as Mr. Nathan is thoroughly qualified for the mission to which he is assigned.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—The French frigate Magicienne has arrived here from New-York. The Centennial exercises were fired from Fort Adams and the torpedo station.

CAPTURING AN OUTLAW

HARRY ENGLISH AT LAST BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

THE TERROR OF NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA FOR YEARS—ATTEMPT TO ARREST HIM FOR FORGERY—TWO OFFICERS KILLED BY HIM—ESCAPING TO THE WOODS THOUGH WOUNDED—ARRESTED IN THE WILDS OF MICHIGAN.

BRADFORD, Penn., July 19.—In April last a number of store orders and notes in circulation in the vicinity of this place were discovered to be forgeries. The perpetration of the forgeries was traced to Harry English, a man of desperate character, living in an isolated part of Elk County. He was widely known through the tier of Pennsylvania counties, where his name has been a terror for years. He was a lumberman, and also at times worked about the oil wells. His home was as much in the forest as in the settlements, and he was considered the crack rifle-shot of Northwestern Pennsylvania. He invariably went armed with two revolvers, and frequently appeared in the village carrying a Winchester repeating rifle as well. He owned two of these deadly weapons. Being nearly seven feet in height, weighing 250 pounds, although not fleshy, possessed of enormous strength, shrewd, courageous, cold-blooded, and desperate, English was considered more than a match for any three men in the region.

This was the character of the man for whose arrest on a charge of forgery a warrant was issued in St. Mary's, Elk County, last April. Friends of English caused the news of the issuing of the warrant to be carried to him at Caledonia, where he was living with a second wife and his father-in-law, A. J. Rummel. He disappeared, and it was not known where he was. The officers of St. Mary's employed the Postmaster at Caledonia to act as a secret detective, and to give them notice if English appeared there. So great was their terror of English that, although he returned home, people in Caledonia were afraid to inform the officers at St. Mary's, fearing vengeance at the desperado's hands. Finally, on April 16, the Postmaster at Caledonia surreptitiously sent a letter to the officers, telling them that English was secreted in his father-in-law's house in Caledonia. On the 17th, District Attorney Wurzell, Constables Vollmer and Warnith, John Kreg, and T. H. Burke, went as a posse to arrest the notorious outlaw. They reached Rummel's house at 5 o'clock in the morning. Rummel answered their knock. When informed of the party's errand, he said English was not there. The officers insisted on searching the house. At that moment English came out of a room on the ground floor and ran up stairs, where he shut and locked himself in a room. Justice Burke and Constable Warnith followed. They ordered English to open the door. His reply was a warning to the officers to go away if they valued their lives. Burke tried to break the door in. English fired three shots from a revolver through the door. One of them took effect in Squire Burke's leg. Burke returned the fire. Rummel then warned the officers that they had better go out of the house, for it was evident now that "Harry had his blood up, and somebody would be killed." The other members of the posse had gone outside to guard against English's escape from it, when Burke and Warnith went up stairs in pursuit of him. When Rummel warned the two men to leave the house they started down stairs. They were about half way down when English unlocked the door of the room he was in, walked coolly out to the head of the stairs, and, with a Winchester rifle, shot at the retreating officers. The shot struck Constable Warnith, who was carried to the village tavern, where he died in a short time.

The excitement was now intense. The villagers had assembled about the premises in spite of the early hour, and surrounded the house with the officers, cutting off every avenue of escape for English. After shooting Warnith, English walked back into his room, raised a window that commanded the place where the officers were on guard on the outside, and commenced firing at them with his Winchester rifle. The first shot killed Constable Vollmer. A fire was then opened upon English. He stood his ground, and wounded two more men in the crowd, without receiving any injury from the shots leveled at him. He then retired. About 8 o'clock in the morning, armed with his two Winchester rifles and two revolvers, each of the former charged with 16 shots, he walked out of the back door of the house and made for the woods. As he ran across the fields a volley of bullets followed him. Lewis Fagley, one of the crowd, had a Winchester rifle. A ball from this took effect, apparently, in one of English's legs. He dropped on one knee. He quickly regained his feet, ran a short distance, and fell again. Once more he arose, and this time wheeled about and faced his pursuers. Bullets rattled all around him. He fired four shots from one of his rifles. One shot wounded District Attorney Wurzell slightly. English then disappeared in the woods.

For days the woods were scoured for miles by bodies of armed men, searching for the fugitive outlaw. No trace of him could be found. The country all about the scene of this Caledonia tragedy is almost an almost unbroken wilderness for 25 miles in in all directions. Bark-peelers, lumbermen, and hunters alone venture into its depths. The logging camps in this forest were all well known to English, and the men who work at them were friends of his, as he was of them. It was supposed that he had sought one of these camps, and that he had been secreted by the lumbermen. Another theory was that the wound he had received while fleeing to the woods was a fatal one, and that he had crawled to some crevice in the rocks, or some dense swamp, and died. For weeks extravagant reports were heard of his having been seen at different points in Western Pennsylvania, armed to the teeth, and forcing sustenance and money from inhabitants, but investigation proved them to be without foundation. The latest and most plausible of these reports was brought in by an Indian hunter a few weeks ago. The Indian had been in the forest of the Kinzua region, in Warren County. In that wild part of the State, English, it was well known, had many friends and relatives. The Indian hunter said that English was hiding in a cave along the Kinzua, where he received frequent visits from friends, who supplied him with all provisions his rifle did not furnish him. The Indian had seen him and talked with him in his cave, which he said was furnished with a bed, a chair, and a cooking-stove. English had told the Indian that he was lurking about for the purpose of putting two other persons out of the way, when he intended to go out on the Plains. The people in the vicinity knew of English's presence among them, but most of them were in sympathy with him, and those who were not were afraid to take any measure toward his capture.

This statement of the Indian was about to be investigated, the capture of the outlaw having been made an object by the offer of a reward of $2,200, when positive assurance was received that English was in the State of Michigan. On the evening on June 3, J. R. Borst, of Cedar Springs, Kent County, Mich., formerly of Warren County, Penn., was accosted in the former place by a stranger, who gave Mr. Borst a Masonic greeting and called him by name. After a few minutes' conversation, the stranger said to Mr. Borst:

"I see you are a square man, so I will tell you who I am. I am Harry English."

Mr. Borst was formerly acquainted with English, but had not seen him in eight years. He recognized him when told his name. He knew all about English's crime and flight. English began talking about what he had done, and boasted of it. He said he was not afraid of all the men in Kent County, and that they had better not attempt to capture him, or he would send more where he had sent the officers in Elk County. Mr. Borst hired English to work for him, and then began by strategy to have him secured. Every one seemed afraid to make a bold front and arrest the outlaw at once, and he finally became suspicious and disappeared, and no trace of him could be found. This timidity and weakness on the part of those who were aware of English's presence at Cedar Springs led to a letter, criticising their conduct, being addressed to newspapers in a place near where English had committed his crime. This was the first intimation that was had in this region that English was out of the State. On June 11 positive word was sent East by Mr. Borst that English was in Michigan, and giving the above facts. They were keeping the matter quiet out there in order to secure all the reward.

Pinkerton's Detective Agency now took charge of the case. Capt. R. J. Linden, of Philadelphia, sent Detective Thomas to Michigan to hunt up English. The detective, disguised as a lumberman, traced the outlaw to Andrew Kuhl's lumber camp in the north of Michigan. He worked with English a week. On Tuesday of last week the detective and English were in one of the settlements near the camp. The officer asked the outlaw into a saloon to take a drink. As English placed the glass to his lips, Thomas covered him with a revolver, and told him if he offered any resistance he was a dead man. English was so thoroughly taken by surprise that he surrendered without a word. He was handcuffed and taken to Saginaw, where he was placed in jail. The Pennsylvania authorities were informed by telegraph of the arrest. District Attorney Wurzell went to Harrisburg, procured a requisition from Gov. Hoyt upon Gov. Croswell of Michigan, for English's body, and started for Michigan on Thursday. English has been delivered to the Pennsylvania officers, and is expect to arrive with them at Ridgway, the county seat of Elk County, to-day.

JUDGE CURTIS'S SUCCESSOR.

THE GOVERNOR APPOINTS MR. HORACE RUSSELL TO FILL THE VACANCY.

On Monday evening Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell received a dispatch at Saratoga from Gov. Cornell requesting an interview yesterday morning at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Mr. Russell met the Governor, who informed him that he had been appointed Justice of the Superior Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief-Justice Curtis. His commission had been filled out and signed by the Governor, but, not having been countersigned by the Secretary of State, as required by law, had to await the signature of that officer. Mr. Russell immediately telegraphed his resignation as Assistant District Attorney to District Attorney Phelps, who is stopping at Richfield, Conn., and the resignation was accepted. The new Justice will probably receive his commission, duly signed, today, and will at once be sworn in. Mr. Russell says he knew nothing of his selection for the position until informed by the Governor, and the only intimation he had of his name being mentioned was contained in a congratulatory letter received last week from Recorder Smyth. As soon as his election to the Bench became known, the new Judge received a large number of congratulatory dispatches from prominent members of the Bench and Bar. Mr. Russell was born in Franklin County, N. Y., on June 19, 1843. He is the son of Charles Russell, a well-known merchant and farmer of that county, who represented his district in the Assembly in 1857 and 1858. He entered Dartmouth College in 1861, graduating with honors in 1865. He then entered the Law School of Harvard University, where he studied for a year under Gov. Washburne, Chief-Justice Parker, and Theophilus Parsons. He next studied law in the office of ex-Judge William C. Brown, of Ogdensburg, and having been admitted to the Bar in October, 1868, commenced practice as partner of the Hon. B. H. Vary, then District Attorney of St. Lawrence County. In 1869 he accepted a law partnership in this City with the Hon. William H. Waring, late member of Assembly from Kings County. On the accession of District Attorney Phelps, in 1873, Mr. Russell was appointed one of the Assistant District Attorneys, and has since held that position. During his career as Public Prosecutor he has tried a number of most important cases. In January last he was appointed Judge Advocate General on the staff of Gov. Cornell, and in that position displayed marked ability in disposing of the cases submitted to him for review. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and during the past 10 years has taken an active part in the various campaigns. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Young Men's Republican Club, and various other Republican organizations, and is an intimate friend of Vice-President Wheeler. The new Justice was married to a daughter of ex-Judge Hilton in 1877.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 21—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States clearing weather, winds mostly westerly, stationary or lower temperature, generally higher barometer.*

For the Eastern Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly westerly, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

For New-England, occasional rain, followed by clearing weather, variable winds, mostly southwesterly, stationary or lower temperature, generally higher barometer.

For the Western Gulf States, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain, winds mostly from north-west to south-east, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

For the lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

For the upper lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, becoming variable, generally higher temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-westerly, possibly changing in the northern portion to northerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, generally higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to south-easterly, with stationary or higher temperature and generally lower barometer.

For California, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Missouri and Upper Mississippi Rivers will fall slightly.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	65°	72°	3:30 P. M.	74°	77°
6 A. M.	65°	70°	6 P. M.	74°	75°
9 A. M.	72°	71°	9 P. M.	69°	72°
12 M.	72°	74°	12 P. M.	68°	69°

Average temperature yesterday.....72½
Average temperature for same date last year.....71¼

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 9:50 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the cupola of the marble building occupied principally by the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Albany, resulting in about $8,000 damage to the building. All the occupants are losers to some extent by water. The telegraph company suffered most by the fire. All business was suspended by the telegraph company until arrangements were perfected for the transaction of business at the Union Depot office, which is the head-quarters of the company for the present.

The tobacco factory at Milton, N. C., owned by the estate of George L. Smith, deceased, occupied by Hatcher & Stamps, was burned yesterday morning. The loss on stock and machinery is estimated at $16,000; insurance, $4,000. There was no insurance on the building. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fillmore, Patterson & Hutton's large storehouse at Denver, Col., together with 2,000 bales of hay and five loaded freight cars, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is between $8,000 and $10,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Fire yesterday morning, in the upholstery shop of James A. Searle & Co., in Providence, R. I., caused a loss of $1,800; insurance $600, in the National, of Hartford.

A fire occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the grocery store, of Lane Upperi, No. 864 East Tenth-street, causing a loss of $300.

The grist mill of Cooper Brothers, at West Jordan, Utah, was burned Saturday night. The loss is $12,000; insurance, $4,000.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—An accident on the Connecticut Valley Railroad this morning threw the up freight train from Saybrook from the track on the dike below this city. The conductor, Julius S. Bacon, was killed. The engineer, Frank Stillman, had his ribs broken, and was otherwise severely injured. Fireman William Stanton was thrown from the tender under the coal, and was bruised, but his injuries are not serious. Conductor Bacon was in the caboose, and rushing out to the brake, was thrown forward to the ground, and the wheels passed over him. He was between 50 and 60 years old, and leaves a wife and daughter in Saybrook. The accident was caused by the carelessness of a night watchman, who failed properly to adjust a switch.

LOUISBURG, July 20.—Michael Carroll, a gardener in Mr. Hoey's Hollywood Park, stepped off the south-bound train in front of the north-bound express train this morning at West End Station, and was cut in two. Carroll was 45 years of age and married.

CHANGING HIS FIELD OF WORK.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 20.—Gilbert O. Bay, Superintendent of the state Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this city, resigned to-day, and accepted the superintendency of a similar institution in Connecticut.

FAST RACING AT SARATOGA

FOUR EXCITING CONTESTS DECIDED YESTERDAY.

THE HONORS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE FAVORITES AND THE OUTSIDERS—GLIDELIA, BY-THE-WAY, ORIOLE, AND DAY STAR THE WINNERS.

SARATOGA, July 20.—This has been far from a pleasant day for the devotees of racing, for the morning broke cloudy, and throughout the entire day the showers continued. The attendance of spectators, however, was very large, the grand stand being full of ladies and gentlemen, who left the track highly pleased with the sport, which was excellent. The honors were equally divided between the favorites and outsiders, so no one but a chronic grumbler could complain on that score. The mutual pools were well patronized, as usual, and the dividends were $11 70 on the first race, $15 60 on the second, $63 80 on the third, and $6 60 on the fourth. The details follow:

THE ALABAMA STAKES.

The sport was initiated with the ninth renewal of the Alabama Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies; one mile and a furlong. Of the 36 nominations with which the stake closed, 6 competitors were stripped for the fray, namely: William Conner's Glidelia, D. J. Crouse's Dawn, O. Bowie's Cinderella, F. Morris's Kitty J., E. Y. Snedicker's Giroflé, and N. B. Field's By and By. This was an excellent field, and afforded the betting fraternity a good opportunity to exercise their judgment. Although Glidelia, the winner of the Mermaid Stakes at Coney Island, had been coughing slightly, she was the favorite for the big money, being sold for $210, while By and By brought $65; Kitty J., $75; Giroflé, $40; Dawn, $20, and Cinderella, $25. They were started from the furlong pole after some little delay, occasioned by the fractiousness of Giroflé, and when the flag fell Kitty J. was in front of the others. When they reached the judges' stand Kitty J. was leading a length, with Dawn second, a neck in front of Glidelia, who was half a length before the other three, who were on even terms. Going round the turn Dawn pushed her neck in front, but Giroflé made a long spurt and at the quarter pole was leading half a length, Dawn second, half a length before Kitty J., with Glidelia close up, lapped by By and By, while Cinderella was in the rear. Traveling along the back stretch Giroflé forced the pace, and was still leading half a length, and the others were all close together, Dawn being all in a bunch when they reached the half-mile pole, with Glidelia leading. As they came around the lower turn Giroflé was beaten and fell back, while Glidelia was leading Kitty J. half a length, the latter being lapped by By and By at the saddle-girth, with Dawn fourth. In this manner they reached the three-quarter pole and came up the home stretch, when Glidelia had them all beaten, Kitty J. and the others getting the whip. At the lower end of the grand stand Glidelia came away and won the stake by a length and a half, Kitty J. second, a length in front of By and By, who was four lengths ahead of Dawn, fourth. Cinderella fifth, and Giroflé last. The time was 2:00.

WINNERS OF THE ALABAMA STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Sho.	Str.	Time.
1872.	Woodbine	Censor of K'y.	36	4	2:00¾
1873.	Minnie W.	Planet	41	5	2:01¾
1874.	Regardless	Eclipse	42	7	2:00
1875.	Olitipa	Leamington	40	4	2:00¾
1876.	Merdless	Eclipse	40	4	2:00¾
1877.	Susquehanna	Leamington	40	7	2:07¾
1878.	Belle	Dickens	40	7	2:01¾
1879.	Perida	Glenelg	41	7	2:00¾
1880.	Glidelia	Bon Scotland	36	6	2:00

THE FLASH STAKES.

The second event of the day was the twelfth renewal of the Flash Stakes, for 2-year-olds, half a mile, and of the 36 nominations 9 youngsters faced the starter, namely: Charlotte, Charlotte's b. f., Thora and b. f. Glencairne, E. Y. Snedicker's b. f. Charlotte, D. J. Crouse's b. g. Midgely, Louis A. Ehlers's ch. f. Jewelry, Assael Burnham's b. f. By-the-way and b. c. Banter, H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Gilgo, and J. W. H. Reynolds's b. f. Dodetta. This was a fine field of babies, and the betting showed Dodetta the favorite at $100; Burnham's pair, $100; Charlotte, $80; Reed's pair, $65, and the field, $60. They were mustered at the half-mile pole, and there was a long delay in getting them together, and the first false start Charlotte was having the best of it with Burnham a pair following, and Dodette fourth. When they ran round the turn, Charlotte was leading Banter a length, By the Way being lapped at her heels three lengths in front of Dodette, followed by Midgely and Thora. When they came round to the three-quarter pole and turned into the home stretch, Banter and By the Way came to the front, and Charlotte retired. Banter was winning, but Blaylock was pulling him for his stable companion to come up, as Mr. Burnham wanted to win with By the Way. In the meantime Midgely and Dodette had come up, and there was a grand struggle between the youngsters, and By the Way succeeded in reaching the post a winner by half a length, with Banter second, a neck before Midgely, who, in turn, was a neck in front of Dodette and Thora. The finish between these five was the best ever seen in a 2-year old race, and will be long remembered by all who witnessed it. The time was 0:50¾, a fast race.

WINNERS OF THE FLASH STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Sho.	Str.	Time.
1869.	Remorseless	Eclipse	20	10	0:49¾
1870.	Rattan	Lexington	20	7	0:54
1871.	Nemesis	Lightning	20	7	0:52¼
1872.	Tom Bowling	Lexington	20	11	0:50¾
1873.	Regardless	Eclipse	20	10	0:50¾
1874.	Olitipa	Leamington	20	4	0:50¾
1875.	Faithless	Leamington	20	11	0:49
1876.	Zoo Zoo	Australian	24	7	0:51¼
1877.	Duke of Magenta	Lexington	20	8	0:49¾
1878.	Harologue	Leamington	20	12	0:49¾
1879.	Sensation	Leamington	20	6	0:49¾
1880.	By the Way	Bonnie Scotland	36	9	0:50¾

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The third contest was regarded as the most important of the day, as the horses engaged were of high repute. It is a sixty-second race, a mile and a quarter, and there were eight competitors stripped for the contest, the field including Oden Bowie's mares Bell and Oriole, James Davis's ch. h. Charlemagne, W. K. Vanderbilt's ch. c. George McCullough, August Belmont's ch. c. Longfellow, D. J. Crouse's b. c. Turfman, H. Schwartz's ch. h. Mark L., and Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Quito. The latter was a great favorite, but the knowing ones were badly bitten, for the Maryland stable of Gov. Bowie accomplished one of those surprises for which it is noted. The betting quotations were: Quito, $300; George McCullough, $130; Mark L., $45, and the field, $50. They were sent down to the three-quarter pole, and they broke away two or three times before they came up to the starter satisfactorily. Thed he gave the signal. As they ran up the stretch in a bunch they presented a pretty sight, which won the enthusiastic applause of the spectators. When they came to the judge's stand, Mark L. was a neck in front of Quito, who had his head in advance of Belle, and McCullough, and Turfman, the latter being lapped by Charlemagne, and Oriole and Susquehanna were in the rear making a waiting race. As they went round the turn, McCullough forced the pace and was soon in front, and reached the quarter-pole a neck in front of Belle, who was half a length ahead of Quito, who was lapped by Turfman, with Mark L. fifth, Charlemagne sixth, while Susquehanna and Oriole kept to the rear. Going along the back stretch, Belle showed her head in front, but McCullough changed this further on, and at the half-mile pole he had his neck in front of the mare, with Turfman was lapping her, third, the others all being close up. Leaving that point, Belle gave it up and fell back, and then Turfman took up the running, and rushed to the front, and was soon leading McCullough half a length, the latter a length before Susquehanna, who was lapping Quito, and was followed by Oriole. As soon as the latter cut loose she rushed past Susquehanna and McCullough, and then took the lead from Turfman before reaching the three-quarter pole. As soon as she came into the home stretch Pope let Oriole run on her full stride, and she opened a fine lead, coming in alone, six lengths in front of Turfman, who gained second place by a length from Susquehanna, she being a length in front of Quito, fourth, Mark L. fifth, while the other three reached the goal together. The time was 2:11¾, the first quarter being run in 0:25

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

PARIS AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 20.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—3 p. c. 1877 ... 3 p. c. 1877 ... 4½ p. c. 1880 ... 5 p. c. 1872 ... 5 p. c. 1873 ... 5 p. c. 1877 ... 5 p. c. 1878 ... 5 p. c. 1879 ... 5 p. c. 1880 ... 5 p. c. 1881 ... 5 p. c. 1882 ... 5 p. c. 1883 ... 5 p. c. 1884 ... 5 p. c. 1885 ... 5 p. c. 1886 ... 5 p. c. 1887 ... 5 p. c. 1888 ... 5 p. c. 1889 ... 5 p. c. 1890 ... 5 p. c. 1891 ... 5 p. c. 1892 ... 5 p. c. 1893 ... 5 p. c. 1894 ... 5 p. c. 1895 ... 5 p. c. 1896 ... 5 p. c. 1897 ... 5 p. c. 1898 ... 5 p. c. 1899 ... 5 p. c. 1900 ... 5 p. c. 1901 ... 5 p. c. 1902 ... 5 p. c. 1903 ... 5 p. c. 1904 ... 5 p. c. 1905 ... 5 p. c. 1906 ... 5 p. c. 1907 ...

FOREIGN STOCKS—U. S. of A. 6s, 1907 ...

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JULY 20.

First Call—12:30 P. M.

Chrysolite ... Tuscarora ... Leadville consol. ...

Second Call—2:30 P. M.

Chrysolite ... Tuscarora ... Leadville consol. ...

TUESDAY, July 20—P. M.

The share speculation was characterized by a strong tone throughout almost the entire day, and at times the dealings exhibited considerable buoyancy. The gold stocks led the markets in point of activity, large blocks of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New-Jersey Central, and Delaware and Hudson being purchased at steadily advancing quotations. The advices from the West in regard to the crops were very much more favorable than a heretofore, and this has been material aid to the urgent movement in the Grange shares and the trunk line properties. A prominent feature of the speculation in the South-western stocks was the sharp rise in Denver and Rio Grande, which, on brisk purchases, advanced 2½ ⅌ cent. The buying in this stock was stimulated by reports to the effect that the freight offering in excess of the transportation facilities of the company. Among the Pacific stocks Western Union was very firmly held and advanced ⅞ ⅌ cent on the day's transactions. With the exception of a brief interval shortly after midday, when a fractional reaction took place, prices advanced steadily from the opening to the close of business, the final quotations being in nearly every instance at the highest point reached. The improvement, as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, ranged from ¼ to 2½ ⅌ cent, and was most marked in the coal stocks, iron, Hoosatonic, Denver and Rio Grande, Michigan Central, and Chicago and Western. The market closed with a decidedly strong tone.

The transactions aggregated 232,000 shares, including 47,900 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 27,100 Erie, 27,500 New-Jersey Central, 26,300 St. Paul, 14,800 Ontario and Western, 12,600 Michigan Central, 11,800 Lake Shore, 11,300 Kansas and Texas, 10,700 Delaware and Hudson, 9,600 Wabash Pacific, 9,200 North-west, 9,000 Chi. and I. C. 8,400 Iron Mountain, 7,500 Pacific Mail, 7,100 St. Paul and Omaha, 4,100 Illinois Central, Rio Grande, Nashville Chattanooga, 3,600 Western Union, 3,400 Union Pacific, 3,200 New-York Central, 2,600 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 2,300 Morris and Essex, 2,200 Manhattan, and 2,000 Rock Island.

North-west declined from 93¾ to 93, advanced to 93⅞, receded to 93½ and rose to 93¾; St. Paul fell off from 90 to 79¾, and sold up to 81¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 81¾ to 84; Delaware and Hudson from 79¼ to 81¼; New-Jersey Central from 71¾ to 74¾, and Morris and Essex from 105½ to 106¼, the latter closing at 106; Erie rose from 43¾ to 45¾, receded to 43½, and closed at 45¼; do. preferred rose from 70¾ to 71¾; Pacific Mail declined from 41⅝ to 41¼, and sold up to 41¾; Lake Shore fell off from 109¾ to 109¼, rose to 110⅛, and closed at 110⅛; Western Union advanced from 106¼ to 106⅞, receded to 106, and rose to 107; Iron Mountain sold up from 48¾ to 51¼, and Denver and Rio Grande from 42¼ to 44⅞, the latter closing at 44¾; Canada Southern declined from 64 to 63¾; C. C. and I. C. fell off from 17¾ to 17, sold up to 18⅛, receded to 18¼, and recovered to 18⅜; Manhattan Elevated advanced from 88 to 91, receded to 90, and recovered to 90¾; Nashville Chattanooga opened and closed at 67, the sales in the interim at 68; Ontario and Western advanced from 26¾ to 28, and closed at 27¾; St. Paul and Omaha rose from 40⅞ to 41¾, receded to 40¾, and recovered to 41; do. preferred sold up from 75¾ to 77¾, receded to 76¾, and recovered to 76¾; Rock Island advanced from 107¼ to 108¼; Boston Air Line preferred rose from 41½ to 42.

Money was in good supply at very low rates of interest, the amount of capital offering being largely in excess of the requirements of borrowers. The rates for call loans on pledge of stock collateral were 2@2½ ⅌ cent, the former being the figure at which most of the business was effected, and also the current quotation at the close. The Government bond dealers found ready accommodation at 1@2 ⅌ cent. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛ premium, selling ⅛ premium; Charleston, buying ⅛ discount, selling ⅛ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 125@150 premium, bank 200 premium; St. Louis, 25 premium; Chicago, par; Boston, par; Cincinnati, par.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London a shade weaker at 98⅞ for both money and the account. United States Government bonds were very strong and ¼@¾ higher, the latter 4½s, which rose from 114¼ to 114@114⅛; new 4s advanced to 113¾, and 5s to 105¾@105⅞. In American railway securities, Erie common declined from 45¼ to 45¼, and returned to 44¾; do. consolidated bonds rose from 83¼ to 84¼; Illinois Central from 109¾ to 110¼; Pennsylvania from 57¾ to 57¼; Reading from 34¾ to 34; New-York Central fell off from 129¾ to 129¼; New-Jersey Central and First from 97¼ to 97; Lake Shore and Great Western from 66¾ to 67¼; do. debenture from 85 to 85¼. The Bank of England gained £19,000 in specie on balance to-day. At Paris the rentes fell off 5c. and closed at 82f. 75c., and at Berlin Russian 5s declined ⅛ ⅌ cent, closing at 75¾. [illegible] Paris, July 20, 1880, [illegible] Bank of France [illegible] 4,000 francs [illegible] 2,000 francs [illegible] 1,000 francs [illegible] 500 francs [illegible] 200 francs [illegible] 100 francs [illegible] 50 francs [illegible] 20 francs [illegible] 10 francs [illegible] 5 francs [illegible] 2 francs [illegible] 1 franc [illegible] 50 centimes [illegible] 20 centimes [illegible] 10 centimes [illegible] 5 centimes [illegible] 2 centimes [illegible] 1 centime

SHIPPING.

UNION LINE.

[illegible]

WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Liverpool and Queenstown dates from New York.

ADRIATIC.....Wednesday, July 28, 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....Saturday, July 31, 10 A. M.
OHIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 4, 2 P. M.
NEVADA.....Saturday, Aug. 7, 10 A. M.

[illegible]

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

[illegible]

For passage apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway.

J. H. MCNEIL, Agent.

EASTERN SEA-COAST ROUTE

[illegible]

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

[illegible]

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thur., July 22, 4 P. M.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thur., July 29, 4 P. M.

[illegible]

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—The steamer STATE OF INDIANA will sail from her pier, foot of Canal-st., on Thursday, July 22, at 4 P. M. A few choice berths to be had on application at the office of the company.

[illegible]

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The sailings of this line take Liverpool dates.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 31, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 22, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, 1 P. M.
ERIN.....Wednesday, Aug. 4, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Thursday, Aug. 12, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.

[illegible]

RED STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL BELGIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY FOR ANTWERP.

[illegible]

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre.

[illegible]

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.—LAKE ROUTE.

[illegible]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

[illegible]

ROTTERDAM LINE.

[illegible]

NATIONAL LINE.—PIER 39 NORTH RIVER.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

[illegible]

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE.

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

[illegible]

TO PHILADELPHIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 trains each way daily, (except Sunday) 9 depots in Philadelphia, 9 in New-York.

Double track, the most improved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 21, 1880.

Express trains leave New-York, via Pedrosses and Amboy, as follows:

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

[illegible]

TEN EEK RAILWAY.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

ALL RAIL LINE

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, AND QUEBEC.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R. CO. [illegible]

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

[illegible]

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

[illegible]

THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND.

ONLY BOATS DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER.

Avoiding dust, cinders, change and delay. Steamers STOCKTON, SYLVESTER, KILL VON KULL, NELLY WHITE, and HANCOX run as follows:

Trip No.	Leave 22d-st. N. R.	Leave Leroy-st.	Leave Pier 1 N. R.	Leave Iron Pier.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
*1. Nelly White	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.00	[illegible]
2. Kill Von Kull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Hancox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Sylvester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. Stockton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. Nelly White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
7. Hancox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. Sylvester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. Kill Von Kull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. Nelly White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. Kill Von Kull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12. Hancox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13. Sylvester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14. Stockton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15. Nelly White	[illegible]	9.10	[illegible]	[illegible]
16. Hancox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17. Sylvester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Base, tickets 20c., single, 30c., include Pier admission. Down-town landing, Pier 1, foot Rector-st., close to your elevated roads. *Trip No. 1 will not be run Sundays.

Trips leaving Pier at 8:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. land at Rector-st. and return City only.

Trips Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17 do not land at Leroy-st. only up-town. Trips 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 omit Leroy-st. on the way down. Hancox, 10:15 last trip up from Pier, landing at Rector-st. only. Omitted trips leave Rector-st. 15 minutes later.

Boats run all night to Anton Rail, Stapleton, Port Richmond, Tompkinsville, Clifton, Grant City, Port Ivory, W. Brighton, Cedar Grove, Elm Park, Oakland, Arrochar, Fort Wadsworth, Rosebank, Shore Road, Bay View, Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton, Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay, Manhattan Beach, Brighton Beach, Coney Island, Brooklyn, Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge, Bath Beach, Bensonhurst

SHOWING UP THE FRAUDS

MORE OF THE SHAMEFUL HISTORY OF 1868.

A LIVELY DAY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE—EX-JUDGE JONES'S BAD MEMORY AND MISTAKES—FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATIONS.

The Democratic members of the Wallace Investigating committee appeared to be in an unusually petulant mood during the greater part of yesterday, and their occasional bouts in satirical rhetoric with Senator Blair, the only Republican member present, and with Supervisor Davenport, were frequently tinged with anger, manifested both in the tone of speech and the expression of their eyes. As a result, their loss of temper frequently and naturally involved them, and gave opportunity to their adversaries to make their thrusts effective, which they usually did. There was a larger attendance of spectators than on any previous day of the session. The first witness was Christopher Illes, of 202 Wooster-street. He was examined by Senator Blair, and testified that in October, 1868, he attended the naturalization sessions held by Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court; saw crowds of people there, and saw also Patrick Goff and a man named Riper together. Riper asked Goff if he could use some papers, Goff said he could, and Riper said he could supply him with 60; shortly afterward Riper and Goff met again outside the court-room, and Riper handed Goff a bundle of 60 papers, and Goff paid him $60 for them; witness on the same day saw a bundle of certificates handed to a man named Childs, and Childs paid the man who gave them to him $71; witness saw the money in both instances; Jeremiah Coffey and a man named McCabe were also active in disposing of these papers; many of them were sent out from a room in the back part of the City Hall, in the basement; the men witness named were connected with Tammany Hall.

Senator McDonald undertook to break the force of the witness's testimony on cross-examination, but only strengthened it by inducing the witness to give the names of people whom he knew who held fraudulent certificates—one of them, a man named Michael Murray, having been in the country only a year when his certificate was given to him. Commissioner Davenport next took the stand, and testified that Coffey was known as "Big Jerry." He was a hard character, and fled from this part of the country to avoid arrest, after throwing a man off a bridge in Norwich, Conn., a year or two ago. The Commissioner said if the committee wished it he would prepare a list of some of the men who worked in that basement in the City Hall, and he thought some of them might be found. Here the witness made some reference to Tammany Hall being represented at the sessions of the committee, and Senator McDonald asked indignantly if he meant it. Mr. Davenport said that Messrs. Wingate and Anderson appeared as counsel opposed to him before the Lynde investigating committee, and that representatives of that firm—Mr. Anderson and Mr. Wait—have appeared here during this investigation, and have apparently been assisting the majority of the committee. They also appeared in proceedings before Judge Woodruff adverse to witness, and again in similar proceedings before Judge Blatchford for witness's removal from office as Commissioner and Supervisor, which are now pending, and that Messrs. Wingate and Anderson were members of Tammany Hall, and act as counsel for that body in the latter proceeding. This statement led Senator McDonald to say that he had no knowledge of any representative of Tammany or any other organization in this City taking any part in this inquiry, and the statement of the witness upon that subject was simply drawing upon his imagination for his facts. Then Senator Blair said: "And I wish to add that I have personal knowledge that those gentlemen, or some of them, have stated to me that they have been connected with these proceedings, and that I have seen them in conversation with the majority members of the committee, and in consultation from time to time with the Chairman, and the majority have, to all appearances, received as much aid from those gentlemen as they could give. Certainly, Mr. Davenport has had no aid from counsel unless he can be considered as his own counsel."

A witness named Antonio Kurchell, a German, was next called. He was naturalized in the Superior Court in 1868, and in 1878 his certificate was taken from him, or he surrendered it on election day to Mr. Davenport. Kurchell was an honorably discharged soldier of the Fifth United States Artillery, and showed considerable excitement before the committee when he saw his original certificate again, and claimed it as his property. Senator McDonald asked Mr. Davenport if he objected to giving back the certificate now to Kurchell. Mr. Davenport replied: "Most decidedly; I don't propose to give it back," and reached forward and took it from the Senator's hand. The witness left the stand protesting that it was his property, and that Mr. Davenport might as well take his wife and children from him.

Hubert McNevins was next called by Senator Wallace to contradict a witness named Thomas Stapleton, formerly introduced by Mr. Davenport. Stapleton had testified in effect that in 1868 he was a member of the Jackson Democratic Club, and that he, with McNevins and another man, was sent by the club as a committee, in 1868, to obtain, and did obtain, some 80 certificates of naturalization from the court, and that they were distributed among the members or friends of the club. McNevins denied that he went with Stapleton on that occasion, or that any such committee was appointed. He said Stapleton's reputation for truth was not good in the neighborhood where he lived, and that Stapleton was a witness on the Stokes trial, and had been flatly contradicted there. Senator Blair asked the witness if he had ever himself been a witness for any applicant for naturalization in 1868. McNevins, being very closely questioned on the subject, denied positively that he had been a witness. He said he did not know a man named Otto Schindelhauer, but knew a man named Thomas Baker. He had never been a witness for either.

Ex-Judge Samuel Jones, of the Superior Court, was next examined. In reply to Senator Wallace, he said that, as an effort of recollection, he could not say that he had naturalized any persons in October, 1868, but he had no doubt that he had. The process adopted by him in all such proceedings was formal and regular, and all persons admitted by him at any time were formally and regularly admitted. The indorsement of his initials, "S. J.," upon an application was his fiat to the Clerk that the court was satisfied with the examination of the applicant and witness, and that a certificate was to issue. He could not say whether he admitted a great many persons to naturalization in 1868, but he did in one year, and perhaps it was in 1868. He served as Judge six years, his term closing Jan. 1, 1872. Judges McCunn and Barnard were on the bench at the time, but are now both dead. Judge McCunn died pending proceedings for his impeachment and removal, and Judge Barnard was impeached and removed. Senator Blair cross-examined the witness and asked him who were his colleagues on the Superior Court bench in 1868. The witness said he was not sure whether he could recall the names, but, he added slowly, "I think they were Judges Robertson, Barbour, Monell, Freedman, McCunn, and myself—six of us." "Was Judge Freedman a Judge in that year?" asked Mr. Blair. "I think so, Sir," replied the witness. After a pause of some seconds, he was asked if Judge Garvin was not the Judge instead of Freedman, and he said: "It may have been Judge Garvin." In reply to further questions, the Judge said that there were no illegal naturalizations before him to his knowledge; his belief was that the naturalizations of 1868 were as regular as those of any other year; he did not look upon the newspaper charges in regard to the naturalizations of 1868 as a matter which should attract his attention, and he was not aware that any such charge had been made against his naturalizations.

Senator Blair then produced the original application of Daniel Smith for naturalization in the Superior Court, dated Oct. 5, 1868, already in evidence, to which was attached a declaration of intention made by Smith on Oct. 27, 1866. The certificate and papers showed that Smith was naturalized by Judge Jones, Oct. 5, 1868, nearly one month before the two years required by statute, after the declaration was made, had elapsed. The witness looked at the papers, and said that would certainly be an illegal naturalization, and the certificate was illegal; he could only account for this instance as an oversight on his part; it was not, however, an very extraordinary thing for the judiciary to make mistakes, particularly on ex parte applications, for they frequently occurred; he had not the least doubt but that he had examined all those papers in court and made an error as to dates—he invariably examined the papers and the witness.

At this stage Mr. Blair said he understood there was a large number of mistakes of this character made by Judge Jones, and he gave a list of names to the clerk, with a request that the Clerk of the Superior Court be subpœnaed to produce the papers.

Senator Blair resumed his cross-examination, and the witness said he knew that Judge McCunn naturalized a great many persons that year—in the month of October; the court-room was crowded by perhaps 200 persons at a time when witness entered it, and Judge McCunn conducted the proceedings with great rapidity—he was a more rapid Judge than witness was; witness thought he could administer a naturalization proceeding properly in two minutes, ordinarily; if 50 or 100 such errors as that in the Smith case were found, witness could account for it only as oversight. "Suppose," said Senator Blair, "that in some of these cases it is found that persons who had made their declarations of intention only six, eight, or ten months or a year before they came before you were admitted by you, how would you account for that?" "I could not suppose such a thing," said the Judge. "But if such should be found?" asked the Senator. "I should say it occurred only by my overlooking it," said the witness.

Senator McDonald undertook to help the witness by suggesting to him that the terms of the Superior Court were held monthly. The witness said they were. Then the Senator, who is sometimes called by his associates "Judge," and who has been a Judge in Indiana, said that the declaration was made at the October term of 1866, and the final application for admission to citizenship was made at the October term of 1868—two years later—so that might be considered as an interval of two years according to the terms of court. Putting the involved and ingenious idea to the witness as an argument, the Senator asked: "Would not that account for the discrepancy (?) in the dates?" but Judge Jones was not to be dumped into such a clumsy pitfall as that, even by a political ally, and replied: "Hardly, Sir; I can only account for it as I have said." Continuing in reply to Senator McDonald, Judge Jones said he had seen Judge McCunn exclude applicants from the court while he was examining the witnesses to prevent fraud in cases where he suspected collusion. Senator Blair asked how the witness knew that Judge McCunn suspected collusion—how he got at the condition of the Judge's mind—and if the Judge told him so or acted suspiciously. The witness said McCunn looked suspicious and was indignant in his manner. Senator Blair asked if it was not possible that McCunn ordered the applicants out of the room, and acted indignantly and suspiciously toward them because their presence might prevent fraud from being consummated. The witness "could not say" as to that, but said he was inclined to assume honesty in all men at the outset. The Judge was closely questioned as to whether or not his brother-in-law, Judge Barnard, was or was not a candidate for re-election in the Fall of 1868, and declared seriously that he could not remember, and only knew as a matter of outside report, that Judge Barnard was charged with making over, or about, 20,000 illegal naturalizations in that year.

The witness McNevins was recalled and asked to write his name, which he did. Otto Schindlehauer's original application was then produced, showing on it the name and signature of Hubert McNevins, of No. 357 First-avenue, as the witness for the applicant. McNevins wrote his signature again, and the paper was put in evidence, and pinned to the application. He said he resided at the address given in 1868, but denied that he ever knew Schindlehauer, or had ever appeared in court as such witness in 1868. The name Hubert was strikingly similar in all the writings.

Michael Dolan and Thomas Connolly were next called to impeach Stapleton's character, but they both admitted that the contradiction of his testimony in the Stokes trial was the basis of their distrust of his veracity. To Senator Blair they admitted that they did not know whether Stapleton or the man who swore adversely to him told the truth on that trial.

Senator Wallace next offered in evidence an indictment showing that one Felix Lavelle, who had been one of the Republican Deputy Marshals at the election of 1878, was convicted of murder and sentenced to State Prison. Senator Blair looked at the record, and found that Lavelle was convicted in 1879—after his service as Marshal—and asked if any man, no matter how exalted, might not fall from grace. Indictments for minor crimes and records of conviction against two other of the deputies were also put in. Then Thomas F. Grady, the "silver-tongued orator" of Tammany Hall, was put on the stand by Mr. Wallace, and he identified Lavelle the Marshal and Lavelle the convict, as one and the same persons. The witness's examination drifted off until it lasted an hour, in the course of which he was required to give his view of the Election laws, State and Federal, of Judge Freedman's naturalization decision in 1878, of Commissioner Davenport, of our local political methods, and many other irrelevant things, but a great deal of wit and "fun" resulted from his examination.

William H. Lindsay was called by Mr. Davenport. The witness testified distinctly that in 1868 he had a friend—John A. Thompson—an assistant clerk in the Superior Court under James M. Sweeney, chief clerk. Witness was in the habit of calling on Thompson almost daily at the court, and in September and October, 1868, he had often helped Thompson to affix the seal of the court to blank certificates; he had himself sealed at least 2,000 of them; had seen them put up in packages and sent to the express office to be shipped to Ohio; this was a frequent occurrence in those months; at the time it was being done, witness did not know the object of it or the harm that was being done. To Senator McDonald, witness said he was a Republican and had always been; he voted for Grant, not only in 1868, but every time he was a candidate. Commissioner Davenport put in evidence some 12 defective papers issued by Judge Jones in 1868, and the committee adjourned to this morning, when the inquiry will be closed permanently by the cross-examination of Judge Jones regarding those papers.

A GRAND JURY'S SHARP CENSURE.

The Grand Jury yesterday made a presentment in relation to the Eliza Hancox collision. On the 17th ult. the Hancox ran into a row-boat containing two girls named Ellen Fitzpatrick and Elizabeth Mullen, who were accompanied by two young men named James Frawley and Joseph Hughes. The men saved themselves, but the young girls, by reason of the delay of the hands of the Hancox in extending aid, were drowned. Coroner Herrman held the young men to await the action of the Grand Jury; but that body, after investigating the matter, dismissed the complaint against them, and they were discharged. The Grand Jury then endeavored to hold the Captain and crew of the Hancox criminally responsible for the death of the girls, but failed in the effort. Yesterday, before being discharged, they handed Recorder Smyth a presentment, censuring and condemning the owners and officers of the Eliza Hancox for not having had life-preservers or other life-saving appliances available in the emergency; for allowing the boat nearest the scene of the accident to be in such condition that it was immovable; and for permitting the boat which, after considerable delay, was launched to be without a plug, by reason of which a delay of 15 minutes or more occurred before any effort at rescue or recovery of the drowning persons could be attempted by the crew of the Hancox.

A BARK RUNS DOWN A STEAMER.

A collision occurred in the East River, off Pier No. 46, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The little excursion steamer Bay Ridge, which runs between the foot of Wall-street and Locust Grove, had left her dock in Williamsburg, and was passing down the river. A canal-boat was proceeding slowly ahead of her, and she slackened her speed in order to avoid running down the canal-boat. A bark was being towed down the river by the tug Charm in the wake of the Bay Ridge. She apparently did not observe that the steam-boat had slackened her speed. There was plenty of room for the bark to have passed over toward the Brooklyn side of the river, but she did not change her course in time to avoid an accident. Her jibboom struck the Bay Ridge on the starboard side and carried away the steam-pipe, a portion of the upper deck, and the awning stanchions on that side. There was an escape of steam through the broken pipe, but none of the crew were injured. There were no passengers on board at the time. The bark was uninjured, and at once proceeded on her way, while the Bay Ridge went to Pier No. 46. Her damages can be repaired for about $50. Her hull was uninjured.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

A HARMONIOUS SESSION OF THE BOARD.

PREPARING FOR THE FALL ELECTION—CAPT. JACOB SIEBERT REINSTATED—DISCUSSING THE DUMPING OF GARBAGE IN THE BAY—CAPT. WILLIAMS DEFENDS HIS CONDUCT AND ASKS MR. CORBIN NOT TO INTERFERE.

The Police Board held a long session yesterday. President French and Commissioners Nichols, Mason, and Smith were present. Mr. Voorhis was expected, but did not put in an appearance during the proceedings, although in anticipation of his coming a number of politicians gathered in the meeting-room. After the minutes of the previous meeting, at which Gen. Smith was recognized and installed as Commissioner in place of Mr. Voorhis and Commissioner Nichols was elected Treasurer, had been read, Commissioner Mason said he had not had the pleasure of meeting with his colleagues at the last session of the board, and, therefore, for reasons which were better left unexplained, had not had the opportunity of voting for Treasurer. He asked the privilege of casting his vote for Mr. Nichols, and asked that his vote be so recorded on the minutes. The request was granted. The following resolutions, which follow the usual form, were then offered by Commissioner Mason and adopted:

Whereas, Sections 13 and 15 of chapter 675 of the Laws of 1872 require the Board of Police annually, in the months of August and September, to select four persons, two of whom shall be of opposite political faith on State issues from their associates, to serve as Inspectors of Election, and two persons in like manner of opposite political faith from each other to serve as Poll Clerks in each election district in the City of New-York; therefore, be it

Resolved, That lists be received and applications are hereby invited until the 20th day of August next, with the names, ages, residence, occupation, and political faith on State issues of proper persons for the positions above named, and that the names of said applicants be published in the *City Record* for public scrutiny.

Resolved, That all applications be referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections for inquiry and report as to the character and qualifications of the persons making such application, and that the result of such inquiry be submitted to this board.

The attention of the board was then called to the case of Capt. Jacob Siebert, formerly of the Thirty-first Precinct, who was dismissed the force on Feb. 8, 1878, on charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer," and who was ordered to be reinstated by the Supreme Court, General Term. It was announced that Capt. Siebert had, according to a stipulation, executed a release or waiver of his back pay for the period from the time of his dismissal up to the time that the General Term directed his reinstatement, and a resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Counsel to withdraw the appeal in the case, and ordering the Captain to report for duty to the Superintendent. On the adoption of the resolution Capt. Siebert's shield, which was taken from him on his dismissal, was returned to him, and he reported to Superintendent Walling for duty.

Gen. Smith offered a resolution directing the Treasurer to pay to him the salary due him from Aug. 4, 1879, to July 12, 1880, not yet paid to any other Commissioner or any person acting as Commissioner. This is believed to refer to the salary from the 1st to the 12th inst., and, at the request of President French, the matter was referred to the Counsel to the Corporation for his opinion as to the duty of the Board of Police in the premises.

Capt. Sanders, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, reported the gallant conduct of Patrolman McGinley, of his command, in rescuing an old man from drowning, and the report was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Sergt. Randall was given permission to receive a reward of $200 for the capture of William Burke, a burglar who had escaped from the Westchester County Jail at White Plains, and permission was given to Patrolman Quigley, of the Eighteenth Precinct, to receive $25 from the Life-saving Society for the gallant rescue of a drowning man at the foot of East Twenty-third-street. David A. Grannis, George W. Conklin, Antonio Perrazo, and John Kiernan were appointed Patrolmen. Patrolman A. P. Schultz, of the Steam-boat Squad, was placed on the retired list, with a pension of $500 per annum.

After all the regular business of the board had been disposed of, Capt. Williams, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, was called before the board to answer a complaint which had been made by Mr. Corbin, of the Manhattan Beach Company, in relation to the dumping of dirt and garbage from the scows so that the refuse comes ashore on the beach. Capt. Williams denied the charge, and claimed that since the establishment of the new buoys designating the dumping-grounds he had obeyed the law and the provisions of the Shore Inspector's permit, except in one case, when two of the scows sprung leaks before reaching the proper dumping-ground, and they were compelled to throw the stuff overboard to save the lives of the employes on board the scows. Roundsman Michael Smith, who was detailed to assist Mr. Corbin in preventing violations of the law respecting dumping, detailed the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Capt. Barker, of the tug Municipal, for alleged illegal dumping. The officer said he was in a sail-boat employed by Mr. Corbin. When the dumping occurred, the tug and scows were beyond the buoys which mark the dumping-ground, and within one mile of the Light-ship. Mr. Corbin insisted that the dumping was done on the flood-tide in place of the ebb-tide, as required by the permit, but this Capt. Barker denied. Roundsman Smith said he could not tell whether it was ebb or flood tide at the time.

Capt. Williams said the cause of the trouble was the difference between Mr. Corbin and himself as to the proper time to dump the material. The permit required the stuff to be thrown overboard at the first of ebb tide, and he insisted that this was two hours after high water at Sandy Hook, but Mr. Corbin differed with him on this point. He also said that if not interfered with by Mr. Corbin and his constables he would comply with the law in every respect, and guarantee that there would be no offensive stuff from the street-cleaning scows along the Coney Island beach, but he could not comply with the law and with Mr. Corbin's wishes. There had been no complaint since the day that the stuff was thrown overboard from the leaking scows.

Commissioner Mason thought the matter should be left entirely with Capt. Williams, who, he said, ought to know more about the business than anybody else, or if he did not he was not fit to hold his place. He suggested that for at least a week Capt. Williams should be allowed to carry on the dumping according to his own theories, so that his plans might receive a thorough test. If all cause of complaint is removed thereby, Mr. Corbin must become convinced that he is wrong, and all further trouble will be avoided.

Capt. Williams was anxious to have the suggestion of Mr. Mason adopted. He assured the Commissioners that he would comply with the law, without giving offense, if Mr. Corbin would only let them alone. Capt. Williams added that the reason the policemen who had been detailed to the orders of Mr. Corbin were recalled was that the officers were used to serve warrants illegally issued.

After a long and somewhat desultory discussion of the subject, it was finally determined to allow Capt. Williams to have his own way for a week and to dump the material taken down by the scows on the first of the ebb tide as he understands it, and not according to the interpretation of Mr. Corbin.

President French volunteered to see Mr. Corbin in the meantime and make the necessary arrangements to prevent interference with Capt. Williams and the employes of the Street-cleaning Bureau during the experiment.

THE ELEVATED RAILROADS.

Another secret meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company was held yesterday, to discuss the project of a practical consolidation of the Metropolitan and New-York Elevated Railroad Companies with the Manhattan Company. The meeting was a long and lively one, but no conclusion as to the questions considered was reached. Members of the board were very reticent as to what took place. Most of the time was spent in trying to decide at what figures the stock of the different companies should be turned in if consolidation was determined upon. This was understood to be the special point over which the Directors found it hard to agree, and the question is still unsettled. One of the gentlemen present at the meeting said that one of the propositions considered was to turn in the stock of the Manhattan Company at 20, that of the Metropolitan at 90, and that of the New-York Company at 110 on the dollar. As the law explicitly forbids the consolidation of "parallel and competing lines" of railroads, there are numerous knotty legal questions to be solved before the proposed action of the companies can be taken, and over some of these there was a long talk yesterday. Regarding the proposition to reduce fares to 5 cents at all hours, one Director said the matter was discussed at the meeting without action, while another Director declared that the subject was not mentioned. The Directors of the two elevated companies will meet separately at 11 o'clock to-day, and at 3 o'clock another meeting of the Manhattan Directors will be held.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SHAKING UP THE COMBINATION—JUSTICE MURRAY LACKS ONE VOTE OF CONFIRMATION.

An attempt was made in the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, to break the political combination in that body, which has existed since it was organized, in January last. Alderman Haughton moved that the nomination of Mr. Henry Murray for Police Justice to succeed himself, as made by Mayor Cooper, be taken up. The motion, which was unexpected, created intense excitement among some of the Tammany members, because it was alleged that Mr. Haffen, one of their number, had pledged himself to leave his associates and vote for Murray. Alderman Sauer at once took charge of the opposition, and expressed the hope that the candidate's name would not be taken from the table. "It cannot be done, anyhow," he said, "by the gentleman's motion. He will have to move that the communication of the Mayor nominating Henry Murray for Police Justice be taken from the table."

"Then," replied Alderman Haughton, "I make a motion to that effect."

"I object," shouted several voices from the Tammany side of the house.

"And I call for the yeas and nays," exclaimed Mr. Haughton firmly.

Alderman Sauer here consulted with his Tammany colleagues, and then moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Alderman Haughton said he would like to see his motion put.

The question as to whether the nomination should be taken from the table was then submitted, and, much to the surprise of the Tammany men, it was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Coggey, Hall, Haughton, Kenney, Marshall, Murphy, Strack, (Anti-Tammany,) Haffen, (Tammany,) Perley, Wade, McClave, Jacobus, (Republicans)—12.

Negative—Messrs. Foster, Goodwin, Keenan, Kirk, Sauer, Sheils, Slevin, (Tammany,) Morris, Finck, Helbig, (Republicans)—10.

Alderman Sauer's resolution to refer the nomination to the Committee on Salaries and Offices was next put, with the following result:

Affirmative—Messrs. Finck, Morris, Helbig, (Republicans,) Foster, Goodwin, Haffen, Keenan, Kirk, Sauer, Sheils, Slevin, (Tammany)—11.

Negative—Messrs. Coggey, Hall, Haughton, Kenney, Marshall, Murphy, Strack, (Anti-Tammany,) Jacobus, McClave, Wade, Perley, (Republicans)—11.

When this result was announced it looked as if votes enough would be obtained to secure Mr. Murray's confirmation. The Tammany men became uneasy, and they wandered from seat to seat in order to receive counsel from each other. While this was in progress Alderman McClave made some remarks in favor of Mr. Murray, and Mr. Haughton moved that he be confirmed. Then, as if by intuition, every eye was centred upon Alderman Haffen. He sat, musingly, next to Alderman Sauer, but he suddenly moved away and occupied the chair next Alderman Robert Hall, one of the Anti-Tammany men, who had a brief conversation with him. Alderman Sauer quickly followed him and looked at him sternly. Then some words passed between them which were inaudible. Alderman Haughton, who had been intently watching this scene, here addressed President Morris in a loud voice. "We are," he said, "being intimidated here, Mr. Chairman."

President Morris at once replied: "Well, I don't know a bigger intimidator than yourself. [Laughter.] Gentlemen will take their seats."

At this point Mr. Sauer became wedged in between Alderman Coggey and Alderman Haffen, and the former, who is an unflinching Anti-Tammany man, addressing himself to Mr. Sauer, exclaimed, "Come, stop bull-dozing at once." "Mind your own business," replied Mr. Sauer. Mr. Haffen then returned to his old seat with the latter.

The Tammany men having made an informal canvass, became satisfied that, though the contest would be very close, Mr. Murray would be rejected. Finally a vote was taken as follows:

Affirmative—Coggey, Strack, Hall, Haughton, Kenney, Murphy, Marshall, (anti-Tammany,) McClave, Perley, Jacobus, Wade, (Republicans)—11.

Negative—Slevin, Sheils, Sauer, Kirk, Keenan, Haffen, Goodwin, Foster, (Tammany,) Morris, Finck, Helbig, (Republicans)—11.

"The nominee is rejected," said Alderman Sauer, when the vote was announced.

"Then I move that the vote be reconsidered," exclaimed Alderman Haughton.

Alderman Sauer—And I raise the point of order that Mr. Murray has been rejected, and that the vote cannot be reconsidered.

President Morris—The point is well taken.

Alderman Strack here called up the resolution which was vetoed by the Mayor directing Commissioner Campbell to keep a full head of water on the reservoir at Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street. The grounds of the veto were that the Common Council had no authority over matter. Aldermen Strack, Slevin, and others spoke in favor of the measure, which was finally passed by a vote of 20 to 2, Aldermen Marshall and Hall being in the negative.

An adjournment was then ordered till Aug. 3.

While the board was in session, President Morris was served with many writs of certiorari to review the action of the Tax Board in assessing bank and insurance companies, and also the elevated railroad companies in this City.

STRUCK BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

TWO MEN AND A PAIR OF HORSES KILLED ON THE NEW-HAVEN ROAD.

A fatal accident occurred on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad yesterday morning, resulting in the death of two well-known residents of Westchester County and the killing of a valuable team of horses. George Hunt, a resident of Rye, and Warren Mead, of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, had been at Port Chester during the morning to make some purchases. They were returning home on North-street, commonly called the Cemetery road, about a mile south of the station at Rye, and were in the act of crossing the railroad tracks when they were struck by the locomotive of the Boston express, which left the Grand Central Depot at 11 o'clock. The men were thrown about 30 feet from the crossing, and when picked up immediately after by persons who saw the accident, were already dead. Mead had his neck broken and skull crushed in. Hunt also had his skull crushed. The two horses—a handsome black team—were hurled about 50 feet from the crossing down a steep embankment, alongside a stone wall. The wagon which they were drawing was reduced to kindling-wood and scattered in all directions. The death of the men and animals must have been instantaneous. The team was owned by Mr. Harry Hunt, a well-known contractor, and the deceased were in his employ. He is no relative of George Hunt. The latter was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children. The scene of the accident was not more than 300 yards from his home. Mead was about 38 years of age, and also leaves a wife and large family. Coroner Hyler, of Port Chester, was notified, and immediately took charge of the case. He said he had only parted with the two men about an hour before in Port Chester, when they were about to start for Rye. The bodies were picked up and removed to the station at Rye, and afterward given in charge of an undertaker. The Coroner also notified the family of each of the sad calamity. An inquest will be held this morning at 9 o'clock at Rye, when the engineer and fireman of the locomotive will be present and give their version of the affair.

The crossing where the accident happened is a particularly dangerous one, the roadway coming out on the tracks from a low valley from which no view of the railroad can be had on either side. Several similar accidents are said to have occurred there. A woman who said she saw the accident yesterday morning, was positive that the locomotive neither whistled nor rang its bell when approaching the crossing. The rule requires both things to be done. The engineer while at Rye yesterday, said the team was driven into the train. This is not thought to be the case, as both men were sober, intelligent, and careful drivers.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A new free public bath will be opened at the foot of Nineteenth-street, East River, this morning.

It was reported in this City yesterday that the Spanish steamer that lately fired into American vessels is the Valencia.

Notice was sent out yesterday that no bids for the sale of bonds will be received by the United States Assistant Treasurer to-day.

Mr. M. Gernsheim, of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., goes to Europe to-morrow by the Scythia for four months' recreation.

The steam-ship Castalia, from Dublin, brought 94 immigrants to Castle Garden yesterday, and 46 were landed from the steam-ship Devon, from Avonmouth.

The Children's Aid Society yesterday acknowledged the receipt of $15 for the Sick Children's Mission, and $15 for the Summer Home, per NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Austrian bark Esempio, which arrived from Leghorn yesterday, picked up a life-preserver marked "Northern Empire," on June 30, in latitude 37° 30' and longitude 48°.

William Lloyd, Pastor of the Madison-Avenue Church, corner of Forty-seventh-street, will preach this evening in the Gospel Tent, in Twenty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue.

Capt. Anderson, of the schooner Maggie Abbott, which arrived from the West Indies yesterday, states that Charles Anderson, a seaman, was taken sick with the fever on the 7th, and died on the 13th.

A deputation of the World's Fair Commission called upon Mayor Cooper yesterday, and informed him that they would meet for organization on Tuesday, Aug. 10, but the place of meeting had not yet been selected.

The owners, Captains, and crews of 15-foot yachts, cat-rigged, are invited to race for a purse of $30, at Echo Bay, New-Rochelle, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, noon, sharp. The New-Rochelle Yacht Club rules govern the race.

The second free excursion by the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children takes place to-day. The boat leaves the foot of Fifth-street, East River, at 9 A. M. If sufficient funds can be obtained these excursions will be kept up weekly during the Summer.

Aaron B. Carter, aged 36, residing with his widowed mother at No. 321 Bleecker-street, while delirious from intemperance, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a razor. He was a laborer, and had been out of work for some time.

The committee of nine of the United States Grand Jury visited the wreck of the Seawanhaka yesterday, on the Charity Commissioners' steamer. They were accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Tenney and two boiler-makers. The main object of the visit was to inspect the boilers of the wreck.

The British steam-ship Housa, which arrived from Maracaibo yesterday, was under the command of Chief Officer Kannair. He states that on the 3d, while the vessel was at anchor in the Harbor of Maracaibo, Capt. Wright fell out of his boat and was drowned. Mr. Kannair then took command of the Housa, which sailed on the 9th.

In the Harlem Police Court yesterday, William H. Sutcliffe, a printer, was arraigned on a charge of throwing himself into the Harlem River from the Harlem bridge for the purpose of drowning himself, because his landlady had turned him out and kept his trunks for board. He was discharged on promising that he would not attempt suicide again.

Josephine Holmes, a colored cook, who stole silks, satins, and jewelry valued at over $500, the property of her employer, Mrs. Mary Ginoris, artificial flower maker, at No. 117 Crosby-street, and pawned them in Bleecker-street, pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday. Recorder Smyth sentenced the woman to two years in the Penitentiary.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janes reported to the Board of Health yesterday that during the week ending the 17th inst. the medical visiting corps visited 7,236 houses and 41,995 families. They found 1,271 children in need of medical attendance, gave 1,053 prescriptions, and distributed 1,471 tickets for free excursions, 949 of which were for the excursions of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild.

George Kayson, an upholsterer, of No. 8 Varick-street, visited his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Konderman, of No. 648 Tenth-avenue, and told her that his wife had lost all her clothing by fire. Mrs. Konderman gave him a black cashmere suit, which he pawned. Then she had him arrested, and upon his conviction, in the General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Smyth sentenced him to three months in the Penitentiary.

BROOKLYN.

Thomas Corkhill, aged 28 years, left his home at No. 359 Clinton-street on Wednesday morning last to take a bath in the river. Yesterday his body was found floating in the river off Governor's Island.

On the 1st of December, 1879, Bridget Connors stole a gold watch, valued at $225, from the rooms of James Duffy, corner of Franklin and Freeman streets. The watch was recovered yesterday in a New-York pawn shop by Detective Dorlon. The woman Connors is now under arrest in Elizabeth, N. J.

Fears of a land-slide near the tunnel under Prospect Hill, during the storm last evening, detained many of the trains on the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island road (the Brighton Beach road) last evening. On portions of the road the trains passed through water that rose above the platforms, but no accidents occurred.

Enraged by a crowd of small boys who were annoying him, Simeon Arnoux rushed into his house, at Fifteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, and, arming himself with a shot-gun, fired into the group. Andrew Howard, John McManus, and John Granger received portions of the charge of shot, and were slightly injured. Arnoux was arrested.

The Board of Elections has requested Corporation Counsel De Witt to give an opinion as to whether they should redistrict the city on the vote of last year, or on the vote cast in the last Presidential year. There are now 172 election districts, and some members of the board claim that at least one election district should be added in each ward in order to accommodate the voters.

Herman Verhope, a sailor, who stabbed and killed Frederick Wright on June 1, in front of the latter's saloon on Hamilton-avenue, was sentenced yesterday to 15 years in State Prison. Verhope pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. He was drunk at the time of the stabbing, and became exasperated at Wright because the latter forcibly ejected him from his saloon.

The will of Cornelius Meyer, the wealthy glass-blower, who was murdered some weeks ago by one of a gang of roughs in front of a saloon on North Eighth-street, was offered for probate yesterday. He leaves the estate, which is valued at $175,000, to his widow during her widowhood. If she marries again she is to receive $10,000. After her death or marriage the estate passes to the decedent's six children, or their issue. The will was made three years ago.

James Doyle, convicted on Friday of poisoning 11 cows belonging to his mother, was yesterday sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. Judge Moore said the crime was the most atrocious for which any man had been tried before him in a good many years, and expressed his sorrow that the law did not permit him to inflict a more severe punishment on the prisoner. The cows were the sole support of Doyle's mother, and he poisoned them because he had quarreled with her.

Neil Dougherty, who served as a Union spy during the war, died some years ago in this city possessed of a large estate, which he had acquired in the grocery business and other ways. Dougherty lived alone, and was known as a miser. He left his property to the Bishop of Rappoe, in Ireland, to found an Irish-American Institute in the Parish of Rye, County Donegal, Ireland. The will was set aside as illegal under the laws of this State. A number of relatives then turned up, and several years have elapsed in proving the degree of relationship of each. The case had nearly reached a conclusion when another claimant turned up in the person of Dougherty's only sister, a Mrs. McMullen, of Wishaw, Scotland. A commission has been sent to Scotland to take proof, and if Mrs. McMullen establishes her relationship, she will receive all the property. The claimants in this country are mostly remote cousins.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The recent fire at White Plains has convinced the residents of the necessity of protecting themselves. A committee composed of three Village Trustees and three citizens are at present considering the matter. It is understood they will report in favor of a regular system of water works, the reservoir to be located either on Chatterton, Dusenberry's, or Ferris's Hill. The elevation of either would give great force in the village mains, rendering engines unnecessary, and only requiring hose companies. At present the village has no fire department.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Passaic Water Company, of Paterson, has funded its entire debt.

John Gaines, aged 13 years, of No. 344 First-street, Jersey City, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the Morris Canal.

John Carroll, aged 40 years, employed at Hoey's Park, Long Branch, was struck by a train at that place, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

The 18-months-old child of Christian Paullman, of No. 433 Bond-street, Elizabeth, toddled to the track of the Long Branch Railroad on Sunday night, and was struck by the edge of the cylinder of a passing locomotive. The infant's skull was fractured by the blow, but hopes were entertained yesterday that it would recover.

Charles Leary, aged 90, of Hassel-street, New-Brunswick, has just begun to cut his third set of teeth. The case has attracted the attention of the local physicians and dentists, and is regarded as most singular.

The Mayor of Paterson, on last Monday night, sent a communication to the Common Council of that city, in which he stated that the accounts of the Collector were short to the extent of $3,300, while the Treasurer's books showed a deficiency of $400.

The National Labor-Greenback Convention of the Fifth Congressional District met at Paterson, N. J., last night to nominate a candidate for Congress. The convention was small, but exceedingly turbulent, occasioned by the efforts of the Democratic delegates to secure the nomination of Col. Ezra Miller, of Bergen, who is the possible Democratic candidate. Gen. Hoxsey opposed the movement in this direction, and finally secured an adjournment.

The condition of Policeman Mallett, of Newark, changed very much for the worse yesterday, and at a late hour last night it was thought that he would not live until this morning. He relapsed into an unconscious condition during the forenoon, and while delirious declared that he had been attacked by four men and thrown by them at the foot of the embankment of the Newark and New-York Railroad, near Ferry-street, where he was found lying insensible at 3:20 o'clock on last Thursday morning.

ICEMEN ON STRIKE.

THE KNICKERBOCKER'S DOCKS BLOCKED AND ITS BUSINESS INTERRUPTED.

The drivers' helpers of the Knickerbocker Ice Company have been paid at the rate of $6 per week. Their business is to carry the ice into the customers' stores and houses after it has been weighed by the drivers. On Saturday last they demanded an increase of wages to $9 per week, which, however, was refused by the company. On Monday those employed at Bank-street threatened to strike, and yesterday morning they refused to go to work at the old rate of wages. The wagons blocked Thirteenth-avenue in front of the company's docks, and business was delayed for some time. Finally, the drivers asked their assistants to work with them for the day, and, if the company should refuse to grant them the advance asked, they (the drivers) would then stand by their assistants, and would refuse to hitch up the horses this morning. The assistants thereupon returned to their work. The drivers' assistants at the company's Twentieth-street dock refused to return to work, and stood out all day. The drivers had to go on their rounds without them or get what aid they could from their friends, and the delivery of the ice was much slower in consequence. The assistants at the Forty-third-street dock also stood out.

Various rumors were circulated among the Bank-street assistants yesterday. One of the reports was that the company had promised to pay them $8 per week, and another that their demand for $9 would be acceded to. At the company's office, in Canal-street, the assistants' demands were spoken of as of little significance, and one of the officers said that the assistants were picked up by the drivers, and that they were paid by the company according to the amount of work done by them. Mr. Hutchinson, the Superintendent, was found on the dock at the foot of Bank-street, and when asked about the assistant drivers' strike, replied sharply, "There is no strike," and turned away. He then returned and asked: "Do you see any strike? Are not the men all working? A great deal more has been made of this matter than it amounts to. Some trouble was made by a few young fellows, but the rest are all working contentedly." Over 15 assistants and drivers, however, who were selected at random at Bank and at Twentieth streets, when spoken to, contradicted the statement and gave the history of the strike substantially as stated above. Later in the evening the assistants were told that the foremen had been ordered to report this morning at the company's office for consultation as to the strike, and whether the advance asked for should be given. They were also told that the company intended paying $9 per week to the assistants of those drivers who sold 20 tons of ice per week, and only $6 to all those who sold under that quantity. Some of the drivers who were asked whether they would stand by their assistants in case the company should refuse to grant an advance, replied that they could not tell, while others said that they would certainly refuse to hitch up the horses. The assistants declared that they would hold out. They work between 15 and 17 hours a day, they said, and when they did any extra work for the company they were not allowed anything for it. The company, they said, has raised the price of ice from 60 cents to 75 cents per hundred-weight to wholesale purchasers, and from 75 cents to $1 per hundred-weight to private customers, and hence they argue that the company can afford to pay them living wages.

It was reported that the company's men in Brooklyn had also struck, but the report was denied at the office there. At the Furman-street dock it was stated that a driver's assistant is paid $5 per week when the driver sells 16 tons per week, $6 when he sells 18 tons, and $7 when he sells 25 tons per week. No higher wages than $7 is paid to any assistant for selling more than 25 tons.

THE DERRICK ROPE ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held last evening by Coroner Simms, at the Brooklyn Morgue, on Pasquale Caruso, one of the Italian laborers who died from injuries received on the Long Beach branch of the Long Island Railroad on the 14th inst. The deceased was swept from a train of flat cars by a wire derrick rope stretched across the track, which was loosened until it dropped within a foot or so of the cars while the train was passing. Dr. Goodhue, of the City Hospital, testified that the deceased died of compression of the brain. R. F. Gibney, a brakeman, testified that he was on the rear car at the time of the accident. He could not see the cable because of the dust made by the train. Did not see any men at work on the derrick. Other witnesses were examined, but nothing new was elicited. The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that Caruso came to his death by compression of the brain superinduced by shock, and the jury further found that the derrick rope was improperly guarded. The most noticeable fact in connection with the inquest was that the Coroner failed to secure a single witness who knew anything about the details of the accident.

WOMEN FIGHTING IN A POLICE COURT.

Johanna Mahon, of No. 428 East Nineteenth-street, was found guilty, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, by Judge Flammer, of an assault upon a female neighbor with a flat-iron, and was fined $10. On the testimony of Mrs. Bridget Mosely the prisoner was sentenced to six months imprisonment for habitual drunkenness. Mrs. Mahon fell upon Mrs. Mosely in front of the judicial bench, and the hair-pulling lasted fully two minutes. It required the efforts of six stalwart officers to put an end to the fight. Then Justice Flammer committed Mrs. Mahon for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—Dr. William Seymour, Miss Curtiss, J. Entwistle, J. Whalen, M. Tiffin, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Kidd and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hull, Mr. Baines, O. O. Nelson, E. Bergstrom, W. Clarke, H. Rampton, C. L. French, C. L. Larson, A. Anderson, E. H. Monson, I. Braddick, R. Hopkins, W. P. Webster, W. Holmes, Mr. Verity, Alexander Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Misses Hough, George Fransden, N. P. Rasmussen, J. A. Halvorsen, N. M. Anderson, Sandy Hogan, C. Jensen, O. Lillingston, A. Hammer, Hugh Findlay, Miller Tilton, C. Parry, James Montgomery, J. B. Webster, O. W. Spratt, A. McKay, M. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Eaton and child, Mrs. Broadbent, W. E. Little, B. McKean, John Hyland, Thomas Cole, William Todd, Michael Hamill and two children, Mrs. S. Flaherty, Miss E. Margolees, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lloyd, David Lloyd, Miss J. Willis, Miss Carrie Todd, Miss Mary Hayward, Mrs. Louisa Bennett and two children, Miss Jane Hullis, Miss C. Crew, J. Gall, Miss Mary Lloyd, Miss A. Lloyd, Thomas Partender, Charles Spencer, John Doyle, Miss Jane Cook, Miss Maria Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. George Hough and child, John McKenna, A. J. Allinson, Mrs. Spaight, J. M. Roberts, H. Pilkington, Mr. and Mrs. T. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Coups, Alfred Clarke, John Taylor.

In steam-ship Canada, from Havre.—E. Louis, Mrs. M. F. Pichot, Mrs. V. Pichot, Jacinto Gomez, Mrs. Gomez, Mrs. Miller and four children, Mrs. Girol, Miss Girol, Religieuses Marie de St. Paul, Marie de Ste. Rose, Marie de Ste. Winefride, Mrs. Stutz, Mr. Stutz, D. Pepper, Mr. Costar, Mr. Easter, Dr. Estrasulas, Mrs. Estrasulas and three children, Mr. Kirkland, Mr. Ware, Mr. Pertusio, Mr. Aubonet, Mr. and Miss Mantedonico, Mr. Kim, Mr. Albert, Mr. Brebant, Mr. Scheins, Mr. Sarzano, Mr. Lima, Antonio Arias, Mr. Schwab, W. H. Butty, H. Caldwell, Mrs. Caldwell, C. A. Mahon, Mr. Giron, Mr. Nesser, Mr. Mauger, Valentin Horwitz, Mr. Roux, Capt. Mircowich, Antonio Fierro, Mrs. Mathilde Fierro, Miss Rosalia Fierro, Master Manuel Fierro, Francois Themoin, Mr. Poitevin, Mrs. Poitevin and child, Mr. Donnet, Mr. Viaud, Mr. Chiesa, Miss Cownin, Miss Howe, Mr. Mangin, Miss Langard, Miss Vasseine, Mr. Monin, Mr. Ferra, Mr. Septier, Mrs. Molinasi and child, Mr. Neully, Mr. Reiner, Mr. and Mrs. Brandenberg, Mr. Piquet, Mr. and Mrs. Demierville and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Bloch, the Misses Ida and Freda Weiss, Mr. Olarte, Mr. Guillon, Mr. and Mrs. Baillet, Mr. and Mrs. Lerorque and child, Mrs. Gerard, Mr. Wennerstroem, Mr. Reiss.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Atwell, Zenia Barnum, Mrs. Blackwell, the Rev. Dawson Burns, Miss E. Carrington, John Cartledge, Miss Chamberlin, J. Davis, F. E. Dill, D. D. Earle, James A. Egan, Charles Elkin, the Rev. Thomas Goadby, Mrs. S. B. Ward, Isaac W. Jewett, C. A. Johnson, W. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Kretschmer, D. Lamb, Miss Lamb, D. Lothrop, Isaac R. Newcombe, H. R. Newman, W. O'Neil, R. O. Ritchie, C. P. Shaw, William Stephens, Miss H. Surphlis, B. Van Wagoner, Mr. Whitney, H. Williams, J. C. Wild, E. Zborowski, D. L. Jacobs, J. Ball, J. H. Dent.

In steam-ship City of Macon, from Savannah.—Mrs. M. S. Cunningham, Miss Claude Hopkins, C. A. Beltze, B. F. Demere, Miss May Rone, Miss Annie Collins, William M. Wadley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dutenhofer, Miss Jennie Spears and child, R. E. Walker, J. W. Johnson, J. W. Hawkins, James Graham, Dr. L. F. Nichol, George F. Isaac, Mrs. Elliott and daughter, Mrs. A. F. Cunningham, Miss N. McLeany, Miss Louise Carlisle, the Rev. S. S. Sweet, Mr. Elliott, Miss Julia A. Austin, Miss Villalonga, Mrs. C. E. Hudson and child, Mrs. A. J. Cates, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gastenhofer, Mrs. Clifton, Mrs. Lester Hubbard, Mrs. B. D. Pierce, Miss Bucky, Mrs. J. Huff and child, F. H. Franklin, James Hall, S. H. Collins, H. Ferst, Mrs. Webb, Miss Emily M. Webb, A. W. Kennedy and daughter, M. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Taylor, Dr. W. H. Doughty, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, the Rev. L. E. Payne, H. E. Peterson, C. Spooner, F. Heiling, W. E. Krause, A. J. Collins, W. Burns, Miss Rachel Barrett, Mrs. Joseph William and three children, Ann Golding, Mr. Benson, Charles Smith.

In steam-ship Circassia, from Glasgow.—R. K. Chevering, William Gray, Mr. and Mrs. William Hyslop, A. M. Kosser, R. G. Seymour, James Campbell, F. Gorman, Mr. John Gorman, E. J. House, John Hutcheson, J. H. Hutcheson, the Rev. M. Dinsmore, E. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Hewlett, F. C. Boyes, Robert Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Buchanan, George Wynstanley, Mrs. Rogers and child, W. B. Cunningham, Miss M. J. Tibbetts, Mrs. M. Coulter, J. H. Thompson, William J. Peck.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, July 20.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:45 | Sun sets......7:26 | Moon rises..5:39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy Hook	7:12	Gov. Island	8:01	Hell Gate	9:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............TUESDAY, JULY 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Olbers, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; Gloucester, (Br.,) Peters, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan; Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Holland, (Br.,) Cochrane, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Undine, (Br.,) Fraser, Black River, Jam., C. Wessels; Alps, (Br.,) Krause, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Port au Prince, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Fanny Cadwalader, Clark, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; France, (Fr.,) Trudelle, Havre, Louis De Bebian.

Ships Isaac Webb, Urquhart, Antwerp, Charles H. Marshall & Co.; Theodore H. Rand, (Br.,) Potter, Copenhagen, Scammell Bros.; Duke of Athol, (Br.,) Elliott, London, Arkell & Co.

Barks Paola, (Ital.,) Gueso, Cork, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Seager Bros.; Jerbuan, (Norw.,) Svendsen, Rochester, Eng., Benham, Pickering & Co.; Hattie E., (Br.,) McFadden, Aarhus, Den., J. W. Parker & Co.; Euro, (Aust.,) Hviglich, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Daphne, (Norw.,) Christensen, Havre, C. Tobias & Co.; Mentor, (Norw.,) Samuelsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Phoenix, (Swed.,) Hagendahl, Aalborg, Den., Funch, Edye & Co.; Artemisia, Giamello, (Ital.,) Celso, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Antonietta, (Ger.,) Maass, Trieste, Aust., Hermann Koop & Co.; Magdala, (Br.,) Lowrie, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; Rosa Maddalena, (Ital.,) Scotto, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Circassia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow July 10 and Moville 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Bentley, Liverpool July 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Western Texas, Crowell, Jacksonville July 15, Fernandina 16th, Brunswick, Ga., 17th, and Port Royal 17th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Hulphers, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Prior, (Br.,) Brown, Bona 22 ds., with iron ore to order—vessel to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Kelley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Devon, (Br.,) Lobbett, Bristol July 7, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Gregory, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Canada, (Fr.,) Frangeul, Havre July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Louis De Bebian.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool July 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Franklyn.

Steam-ship Morgan City, Quick, New-Orleans 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Rogers & Morgan.

[illegible]

Ship Joseph S. Spinney, (of Tomaston,) Jordan, Antwerp 36 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Munster, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lane, Calcutta 138 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Esempio, (Aust.,) Petrina, Leghorn 66 ds., with marble and rags to order—vessel to master.

Bark Naja, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Barcelona 54 ds., in ballast to Boch[illegible], Oerlein & Co.

Bark Isca, (of London,) Knight, Demerara 33 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Bark Saturn, (Ger.,) Maas, Taltal 85 ds., with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Antoinette K., (Ital.,) Caccese, Licata 55 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to Seager Bros.

Bark Commerce, Tribou, Cay Francis 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Bark Eliza Barss, Hollis, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast to A. E. Tucker & Co.

Bark Southern Belle, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Saunders, Hamburg 55 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Fritz Smith, (Norw.,) Larsen, Belfast 32 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Caroline Gray, (of Portland,) Pease, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to F. O. Matthiessen & Weichers—vessel to Haviland & Pressey.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Hamah, Antigua 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig O. C. Clary, Scott, Barbados and Trinidad 17 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Bogart, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Josefa, (of Portland,) Davis, Cow Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Perkins & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Hector, (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) Hutchinson, Halifax 13 ds., with ice, &c., to Heston, Watson & Co.

Brig George S. Berry, (of Halifax,) Howard, Barbados 20 ds., with molasses to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Charles A. Hoard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Blackwood, St. Croix 18 ds., with sugar, rum, &c., to order—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Brig Marie, (Dutch,) Tedford, St. Kitts 20 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt—vessel to H. A. Vaughn & Son.

Brig Ernestine, (of Portland,) Norton, Sagua, 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Dronning Louise, (Dan.,) Bonde, Pernambuco June 15, with sugar to H. P. Finlay—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Barbados 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S.; cloudy; at City Island, light, S.W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Longhurst, for Antwerp; Gloucester, for Bristol; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk; ship Philomene, for Liverpool; barks Magdala, for Queenstown; Europa, for Barbados; Jose D. Bueno, for St. Jago.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, July 20.—The steam-ship Niagara, Capt. Baker, from New-York July 15, arr. here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Aristocrat, (Br.,) Nicholson, from Savona June 22, via Gibraltar July 2, not as before, which arr. 18th and anchored in Lower Bay, came up to the City this A. M.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 20.—Sld. 15th inst., Bravo, Capt. Christophersen; Lauretta, the latter for Baltimore; 18th inst., Bertino, Bremerhaven, the latter for New-York; Riconoscete; 19th inst., Orhen, Capt. Sivertsen, the latter for Boston; Sacramento; 20th inst., Malabar, Noah, all for the Delaware; Bombay, Erling, Skjoldsen, Expounder, May Queen.

Arr. 18th inst., Ingolf, Svea; 19th inst., Ethel; 17th inst., Leandro; 19th inst., Regina, Capt. Saunders; Topaz; 20th inst., Chatham, Rightflyer.

The yacht Ocean Pearl arr. at Falmouth to-day.

The National Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Heeley, from New-York July 8, for this port, passed the Lizard at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The steam-ship Eastbourne, (Br.,) Capt. Langley, from New-York July 5, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Ossian, (Br.,) Capt. Jefferson, from Montreal June 26, via North Sydney, C. B., has arr. here.

The steam-ship Hartville, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New-Orleans June 25, has arr. at Rotterdam.

The steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Lucas, from New-York July 7, has arr. at Rotterdam.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 20.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Braunschweig, Capt. Undeutsch, from Baltimore July 9, arr. here to-day, on her way to Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—The British steam-ships Lake Champlain, Capt. Stuart, from Montreal July 7; Minnesota, Capt. Gleig, from Boston July 10; Texas, Capt. Browne, from Montreal July 7, via Quebec, and Venezuela, Capt. Laithwaite, from Baltimore July 8, have arr. here.

MOVILLE, July 20.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Small, from New-York July 10, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

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